



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-166
Monday
27 August 1990

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Papers View Situation in Liberia; Gulf Crisis

AB2408114490 Dakar PANA in English 0929 GMT
24 Aug 90

["Weekly Press Review"—PANA Headline]

[Text] Dakar, 24 Aug (ANP/KNA/PANA)—Two African publications have come out strongly in favour of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] decision to send a peace keeping force to Liberia, despite threats by the National Patriotic Front rebels to fight the force.

The London-based WEST AFRICA weekly magazine viewed the decision this way: Faced with the appalling way in which Liberia's national crisis has developed, there was probably no alternative to an intervention by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

In view of the limited response to the Liberian situation the magazine said, the responsibility of African neighbours (to Liberia) becomes clearer.

On simple humanitarian grounds, the Liberian nightmare has to be brought to an end, it said, adding that the presence of OAU secretary-general, Salim Ahmed Salim, at the Banjul summit 6-7 August demonstrated pressing African interest in ending a conflict which is shaming the continent.

This, indeed is the basis of self-interest in the ECOWAS mission. It is not just a continental imperative, it is highly important for the stability of the sub-region that Liberia should not descend any further into anarchy, it said.

Clearly concerned, the paper added that the goodwill towards the ECOWAS mission is sincere and widespread, and the challenge before it is historic. But there still has to be concern as to how it is to insert itself into the Liberian imbroglio while retaining the impartiality necessary for its success.

It continued: In spite of the need for even-handedness, the practical politics of the situation indicate clearly that the first pre-requisite for a solution is that Doe has to leave. ECOWAS should not be too legalistic about this, but should know that danger of Doe using their arrival as a cover to linger counter-productively in the Executive Mansion.

The Senegalese daily newspaper LE SOLEIL, commenting on the deployment of the peace keeping force, ECOMOG, some eight months after the Liberian fighting broke out, said: Better late than never.

In agreement with WEST AFRICA, the newspaper said the situation in Liberia had become intolerable, with the power struggle turning into an inter-ethnic vendetta.

It is in view of this unacceptable reality that ECOWAS has decided to send a force to separate the warring factions, thus preventing more massacres of the civilian population, it said.

The daily added: This initiative is laudable because the entire world has come to realise that external intervention is necessary to extricate Liberia from the bloody morass into which it has sunk.

It praised Africa for solely making the intervention decision which, the paper said, gives honour to our continent because it has accepted its responsibility which certain leaders have shown they can shoulder, if they want.

Commenting on another flash point, Kenya's widely-read DAILY NATION newspaper criticised Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for holding foreigners in his military bases.

Husayn's unconscionable hostage-taking is the most dangerous of the series of dangerous developments in the tension filled and potentially explosive Gulf, the paper said.

It noted that before Husayn's hostage taking, the world was content to wait for the sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council to begin to bite, adding that, with this new development, Husayn appears bent on defying the UN and the rest of the world and is now openly goading the US and other countries, whose forces and nationals are in the Gulf, to war.

However, the paper asserted that a catastrophe could still be avoided if Arab states are able to convince Husayn hostages. Arab leaders must meet again and prevail upon Husayn to do the bidding of the UN before a war breaks out, it said.

The Niger newspaper, LE SAHEL, reacted fiercely to what it called the massive hate and defamatory campaign orchestrated by [words indistinct] of the French press, accusing Niger of covering up the deaths of 64 Tuareg nomads in Tchintabaradene, northern Niger.

Denying a cover up, it said: A small group of the French media, fascinated by the Blue Men of the desert (Tuareg), are trying hard to destroy what we have patiently tried to achieve in Niger.

Concluding its attack, it said of the French: Having brought us to our knees, stolen our natural wealth before dropping us to woo Eastern Europe, they now want to create disorder here.

Reportage From The SADCC Summit in Botswana**Tribute to 'Founding Fathers'**

*MB2408185890 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1610 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, has commended the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] founding fathers for their contribution to the friendship and unity of purpose prevailing among SADCC member states.

Dr. Masire was paying tribute to the founding fathers at the official opening of SADCC House in Gaborone this afternoon. He told his audience, which included eight heads of state and government from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia and Kenya, that SADCC was founded on a deep-rooted historical, economic and political bond of the peoples of the region.

Dr. Masire, who is also the chairman of SADCC, said the movement is bound together by a common struggle for political independence and the total rejection of apartheid. He reminded his audience that SADCC was established during a period of political turbulence. This, he said, was characterized by South Africa's systematic aggression in a vain attempt to compel all countries bordering it to become its economic satellites.

He said in an effort to achieve this, the Pretoria regime launched a two-prong attack on SADCC states. Economic installations were destroyed on the pretext eliminating [as heard] members of the liberation movement from South Africa, resulting in the loss of thousands of lives and massive destruction to property and infrastructure.

All these, said Dr. Masire, led to an enormous setback in the economic progress within the region. He said he was happy that after 70 years of occupation by South Africa, Namibia has now joined SADCC, albeit at much bloodshed and suffering. Dr. Masire said despite South Africa's destabilization policies against SADCC, which was formed primarily to reduce the grouping's economic dependence on South Africa, member states had joined the international community in the campaign against the inhuman system of apartheid and its support cause for liberation.

He expressed satisfaction that efforts by SADCC and the international community have started to show positive results. This, he said, has been evidenced by the release of the ANC [African National Congress] deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners. South Africa has also lifted the state of emergency and started talks on the future constitution with ANC leaders.

Dr. Masire described these moves as signs of a genuine desire to produce a democratic constitution acceptable to all South Africans, but he cautioned that pressure

against the Pretoria government should not be eased until apartheid is dismantled. He called on the international community to give support to the liberation movement during what he called these last but difficult laps to freedom, peace and stability for all South Africans and the region as a whole.

On the economic front, Dr. Masire told his audience that SADCC members had a debt going up to 50 billion pula. He said with all this debt, it will take SADCC extraordinary efforts to reach a self-sustaining growth threshold. He said that the living standards in the region has [as heard] plummeted, with millions threatened by famine and economic infrastructure deteriorating from lack of maintenance. He however said that significant progress has been made in the last three years to arrest situation [as heard], as a follow-up from adjustment programs.

The audience was further told that due to lack of foreign currency exchange, industries in most member states will operate at less than full capacity, resulting in a rise in the level of unemployment. Dr. Masire however spoke of an impressive resource potential which, he said, could act as the engine for real and meaningful growth of the region's economies. This is because all internationally traded minerals are found in the region, he said.

SADCC's Achievements Noted

*MB2408205090 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1910 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Text] The secretary general of the Commonwealth, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, said today that his organization has long been associated with SADCC's efforts to establish itself.

Speaking during the official opening of SADCC House in Gaborone this afternoon, Chief Anyaoku paid glowing tribute to SADCC for having survived mortal trials and challenges till the celebration of its tenth anniversary today. Chief Anyaoku said the event was particularly noteworthy because it testified the [as heard] magnitude of the faith, resolve and commitment of SADCC. He said the Commonwealth took keen interest in the task of supporting SADCC's human resource development. He said he wished that this relationship continues to grow and develop till SADCC's observance of the second decade of its existence.

Chief Anyaoku said he was eager to establish new and practical strategies for Commonwealth support for the socioeconomic development of member governments. He said assistance will not only be through training within SADCC's member states, but also by specific programs of support for regional training institutions. He added that he wished to enhance the Secretariat's support for regional cooperation and give it a sharper focus.

The Commonwealth Secretariat expressed confidence that with renewed emphasis such efforts would bear fruit over the next year, and that there were no other areas

where the Commonwealth could reinforce its contribution to SADCC's activities. Chief Anyaoku said the case of economic cooperation, coordination and integration, and the need for self-reliance, had never been more compelling and pressing. In short, he stressed, the need for SADCC has never been greater. The challenges of the 1990's may be different, he said, but they would not be any easier.

He pointed out that as this region, through SADCC, grapples with those challenges, it can count on the continued support of the Commonwealth. Turning to the issues of sanctions on South Africa, Chief Anyaoku said the sole purpose had been to bring Pretoria to the negotiating table and keep it there until fundamental and irreversible change was secured. Without denying that President de Klerk had demonstrated courage and realism, Chief Anyaoku said, however, the urgency of the situation was underscored by reports of spiralling township violence. He appealed to all parties involved, especially the South African government, to take all necessary steps to end the violence.

Earlier, the Norwegian deputy minister of development cooperation, Mrs. (Toroon) Dramdal, said one of SADCC's main achievements is the creation of regional identity, manifest through a joint political thrust and member states' cooperation. She said the new SADCC office signifies that SADCC cooperation has an even firmer future-oriented basis, while maintaining decentralization of its structure. She noted that SADCC has established formal and informal links between members that have proved instrumental in maintaining a joint political group, isolating the South African government.

Mrs. Dramdal said the donor community would like to see a postapartheid South Africa contributing to the economic development of southern Africa, and not destabilizing it. She said there is the need to maintain the thrust for economic development of the region, as the 1980's have presented a mixed picture of the region's economic performance. Mrs. Dramdal said Norway has been pleased to assist the Botswana government with a contribution to establish an appropriate physical environment for the SADCC Secretariat.

Turning to political changes taking place in the world, Mrs. Dramdal said physical infrastructure is one more important factor in the economic and political development climate. She said the theme document, Enterprise, Skills and Productivity, presented at the SADCC consultative conference this year, spelt out stagnation, and even decline in some cases. The deputy minister said the document pointed out several problems that arise from the inequities of the world economic order, which restrains the SADCC member states in their development efforts.

Mrs. Dramdal, however, noted the document also states, in a very commendable manner, that some problems are

also related to certain shortcomings of economic policies, low productivity, central economic controls, amongst other things.

Kaunda on South Africa

*MB2608201490 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 90*

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has issued a strong call to SADCC for incorporation of a free and democratic South Africa into the organization. Speaking at the close of the South [as heard] African Development Coordination Conference in the Botswana capital, President Kaunda said a democratic South Africa would change the relationships in the region from conflict and confrontation to one of cooperation and coordination:

[Begin Kaunda video recording] Obviously, we must be thinking of what this region is going to look like after South Africa has joined the OAU, after South Africa has joined SADCC, after South Africa has joined the PTA [Preferential Trade Area]. There will be serious problems to be tackled. Equally, there will be untold opportunities, wonderful opportunities for cooperation. [end recording]

President Kaunda also appealed to black South Africans to bring an end to the violence in the country:

[Begin Kaunda video recording] To the black people in South Africa we say, do not delay your freedom by killing each other. The OAU, SADCC and PTA will need all those millions in South Africa to help the other ten million fight poverty and all its offshoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime, corruption, and above all, exploitation of man by man. [Words indistinct] and on the brighter side of things, we welcome the dialogue and consultation that are now taking place between President de Klerk and Comrade Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress. We urge them, we urge them to conclude those talks quickly, because we need South Africa in SADCC and the other organizations I have mentioned. [end recording]

Foreign Debt: \$25 Billion

*MB2408201090 Johannesburg SABA in English
1950 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Text] Gaborone Aug 24 SABA—SADCC member countries had a total foreign debt of U.S. 25-billion dollars, the organisation's chairman and Botswana President Quett Masire said on Friday, reported Zimbabwe's news agency ZIANA.

Speaking at the start of a 1-day summit of heads of state and government, Mr. Masire said this made it difficult for member countries to reach levels of self-sustaining growth.

"The region's heavy debt burden and the attendant debt service ratios have further exacerbated the situation," he said, adding that unemployment had continued to rise in the region.

He said although most of the region's economies were recording positive growth rates, it had been at great cost in living standards.

"Unemployment has continued to climb, industries in the majority of our member states continue to operate at less than full capacity on account of shortages of foreign exchange shortages [as received] for the importation of essential inputs and capital equipment," he said.

Leadership Reelected

MB2408195790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1945 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Gaborone Aug 24 SAPA—The summit of heads of state and government of SADCC countries ended in Gaborone on Friday [24 Aug] evening, with leaders re-electing Botswana President Quett Masire as chairman and re-appointing Simba Makoni as executive secretary for another three years.

Zimbabwe's news agency ZIANA reported the summit received an update from the representatives of South African liberation movements on the situation in that country.

The reports were presented by African National Congress [ANC] Secretary-General Alfred Nzo and Pan-Africanist Congress President Zeph Mothopeng.

The summit welcomed the talks between the ANC and the South African government on the way to end apartheid and to introduce a system of government acceptable to South Africans.

"The summit, however, regretted the continued violence and bloodshed in the black townships and called upon all

parties to do everything possible to bring the situation under control," said a communique issued on Friday night.

The summit also welcomed the steps being taken by the Angolan and Mozambican governments to negotiate a peaceful solution to the conflicts in their countries and expressed satisfaction at the easing of tensions in the region and encouraging prospects for a democratic southern Africa which would enhance efforts for cooperation among the countries of the region, including South Africa.

"However, the summit cautioned it was early days yet, and apartheid structures are still in place and rightwing terrorism is on the increase. It was, therefore, necessary that the international pressure on South Africa be maintained until there is agreement among South Africans on a just political dispensation," the communique said.

On reviewing the economic situation in the region, the summit noted the continuing improvement in the economic performances of most member countries following the introduction of structural adjustment measures and policy reforms.

"However, a number of member states were still struggling under a heavy debt burden and will require continuing assistance to consolidate and improve on the gains made so far."

The summit called on the international community to give maximum assistance to those countries whose economies were floundering.

The summit also noted with satisfaction the overall surplus in food production in the region and emphasised the need to establish an effective machinery for intra-regional trade in food to ensure the expansion of production and to lessen dependence on food aid from outside the region.

The SADCC leaders agreed that the next summit would be held in Tanzania, the communique said.

Chad

Reportage of Summit With Hassan, Al-Qadhdhafi

Talks Termed Frank, Discreet

AB2408210490 Ndjamenat Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] The president of the Republic is still in the Moroccan capital on the second day of his visit to the Kingdom of Morocco. Yesterday he held talks with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and King Hassan II also attended the meeting. The talks focused on a political solution to the border dispute between Chad and Libya. Though the discussions between President Hissein Habre and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were frank, they were discreet, so we do not know much about the discussions. On the line from Rabat is our special envoy Mahamat Moussa Dago with a report.

[Begin Dago recording] The Chad-Libya summit actually took place here yesterday afternoon in one of King Hassan II's residences on the shore. This summit took place because of the Moroccan king's initiative, and he was present for most of it. The meeting lasted over two hours, and all we know is that for a few moments it included the Chadian and Libyan foreign ministers. They have been entrusted to continue the discussions with the two delegations, which proves that contacts are being maintained.

Thus, this is the second meeting between President Habre and leader al-Qadhdhafi within a year. The first one was in Bamako, Mali, in July 1989. A few recent events indicated that this summit might take place. They include President Hissein Habre's visit to Goma, Zaire, early this month, during which the head of state disclosed that he received Egyptian emissaries; the president of the Republic's meeting a few days ago with a Moroccan special emissary; President Hissein Habre's statements before members of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution; and various attempts to organize a Chad-Libya summit, etc.

This meeting took place only a few days after the 18th session of the Chad-Libya joint commission, which, as we know, yielded no result. This happened exactly a week from the deadline of the Algiers Accord before the case was taken to the International Court of Justice. Will the solution provided for in this agreement prevail before 31 August? In any case, the full discretion that surrounded the second summit between Habre and al-Qadhdhafi here calls for caution as far as results are concerned. However, like our minister of information told AFP, King Hassan II [words indistinct] to bring closer the point of views of the two sides. From Rabat, this was Moussa Dago for Radio Chad. [end recording]

Our special envoy will stay on the line with Radio Chad for more news. Yes, Mahamat Moussa Dago, if you can hear us, you are on the line.

[Dago] Thank you. We are just back from the second summit between President Hissein Habre and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. They met again at the Skhirat Palace gardens with their Moroccan host for an hour. Col. al-Qadhdhafi invited Hissein Habre, and they arrived at the palace together after a 30-minute drive from the royal residence where the Libyan leader was staying. As soon as they arrived, the Chadian president and Libyan leader walked alone to a tent in the residence gardens.

At the end of the one-hour meeting, the two men emerged from the tent very relaxed. Al-Qadhdhafi went to the stairs outside with his guest, and they parted by embracing to the satisfaction of all the journalists who were allowed, only today, to cover this second round of talks.

That covers the forum. As for the substance, a final communique focusing on the meeting's highlights is expected. Only the [word indistinct] on this summit will enable us to know a little more.

The Chadian and Libyan ministers worked all last night on the technicalities. In any case, the commitment of Moroccan diplomacy in organizing this summit and the relaxed attitude of the Chadian and Libyan delegations allows us to contemplate results with some optimism. That is all for today.

Habre Returns

AB2508105690 Ndjamenat Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Excerpt] The head of state returned to Ndjamenat an hour ago from Rabat. President Hissein Habre arrived in the Moroccan capital on 21 August for a working visit, during which he met Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on two occasions. Moussa Dago, as of now, what have we learned from this summit?

[Moussa Dago] Well, the just-ended Chad-Libya summit in Morocco was, in particular, marked by two meetings, as you know, between El Hadj Hissein Habre and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The first meeting, which was a tripartite meeting between Hissein Habre, Al-Qadhdhafi, and Hassan II, took place during the afternoon of 22 August at the Skhirat Palace. It lasted about three hours. At one point, the heads of state were joined by their respective foreign ministers. The following day, 23 August, the three leaders met again at the same venue, but this time their meeting lasted only one hour and 48 minutes.

The Chadian and Libyan presidents later withdrew for private talks. They later boarded the same vehicle and followed by their respective delegations, went to the residence of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, which was about a 30-minute drive from the Skhirat Palace. There, the two

leaders held entirely private talks without any witness. Under a tent erected in the gardens of the Palace of Guests and while taking their meal, El Hadj Hissein Habre and al-Qadhafi held talks for about two hours and later embraced each other before parting under the delighted eyes of cameramen and photographers.

It will be noted that the press was kept completely away from the first meeting, but this situation improved during the second meeting. In any case, the meeting between the Chadian and Libyan presidents, added to the very relaxed atmosphere that prevailed throughout all their talks, leads one to believe that it was not a useless summit. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Comments

AB2608130290 *Ndjamena Domestic Service*
in French 1900 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic returned to Ndjamena yesterday from Rabat. In the Moroccan capital, El Hadj Hissein Habre participated in a Chad-Libya summit organized at the initiative of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The summit was part of the peaceful settling of the Chad-Libya territorial conflict.

It will be recalled that the meeting started with a working session during the evening of 14 August between the Chadian and Libyan foreign ministers, under the auspices of their Moroccan counterpart, Mr. Abdellatif Filali. [passage omitted]

What transpired during this second Chad-Libya summit? Here is the answer from Chadian Foreign Minister Acheikh ibn-Oumar:

[Begin Acheikh recording] All these meetings and discussions led to a number of decisions and some commitments. It was decided that the two sides would agree to immediately refer their border dispute to the International Court of Justice, in conformity with the Algiers Accord, in order to hear its views. However, parallel to this legal step, the two sides also decided to pursue political negotiations in the belief that [words indistinct] perhaps we might arrive at a political (?solution) that does not contradict the legal step. The other decision we made—this affects the Libyan side in particular—is to stop immediately all acts of aggression against Chad launched from Libyan territory or using any other country. [Words indistinct] of course, for its part, Chad also made a similar commitment. It is well known that we do not engage in such aggressive activities. So much for the decisions.

We also made some commitments. The first commitment, and not the least also, was that the Libyan and

Chadian heads of state solemnly pledged before King Hassan II that they will do everything to pursue the task of achieving a peaceful settlement [words indistinct] in the form of a political arrangement and never use force. That was a very important commitment.

Another important pledge was made. It is aimed at opening direct contacts at the level of the two heads of state in order to settle the issue of prisoners of war. There is an important clarification to be made in this respect, in view of the polarization on the part of certain media over this issue. This commitment concerns the Chadian prisoners of war still being held in Libya and Libyan prisoners of war still in Chad [words indistinct] in order to solve this problem.

Finally, we agreed that the foreign ministers of Chad and Libya should meet as soon as possible, in Ndjamena or any other place, to draw up the modalities for the implementation of all these decisions and commitments. In conclusion, I will say that the atmosphere at the level of the two heads of state was very relaxed and brotherly. The discussions were very frank, even though at times views did not coincide and even though we had very serious and (?well understood) complaints against the Libyan side. In any case, the atmosphere during the discussions between the two heads of state, in or outside the presence of King Hassan, was very brotherly and very relaxed. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Zaire

Former Prime Minister's Passport Confiscated

AU2508130390 *Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT*
25 Aug 90

[Text] Brussels, Aug 25 (AFP)—Former Zairean prime minister Nguza Karl I Bond was prevented from leaving Zaire and his passport has been confiscated, the Belgian news agency Belga reported Saturday [25 Aug].

Quoting a Belgian friend of Mr. Bond who reached him in Kinshasa, the agency said Mr. Bond told the friend that he now considered himself "a political prisoner of the Zairean dictatorship."

Belga said other passengers and crew members of the Sabena airliner that flew to Brussels without Mr. Bond confirmed that Mr. Bond and his wife were taken off the plane by security forces on Friday evening.

Mr. Bond, who was once President Mobutu Sese Seko's prime minister and twice his foreign minister, was sentenced to die for treason, then pardoned. He now leads one of the small opposition parties that have emerged recently, the Party of Independent Republicans.

Ethiopia

Mengistu Meets With Somali Foreign Minister

EA2508073090 Addis Ababa in English to
Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam today received and held talks with Mr. Ahmed Jama Abdulle, minister of foreign affairs of the Somali Democratic Republic. The talks centered on matters of mutual interest and concern to the peoples of the two countries.

At a ceremony held at the Council of State, President Mengistu said Ethiopia and Somalia are endowed with abundant natural resources that can be used to [promote] the mutual economic growth of the two countries. He stressed the need to continue the peace efforts underway between them to resolve their internal problems and undertake development to strengthen the peace efforts under way, to improve the relations of the two countries, and to mutually undertake activities to the mutual benefit of their peoples. President Mengistu said further that Ethiopia will do everything possible to effect the implementation of the decisions of the extraordinary summit meeting of IGADD [Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development].

Mr. Ahmed Jama Abdulle on his part said his government and people are following with admiration the efforts Ethiopia is exerting to enable the two countries' stand for peace and joint development ventures and to implement the peace accords reached between the leaders of Ethiopia and Somalia with the view to strengthen the relations between their countries. The minister further noted that Somalia is prepared to carry out its obligations to strengthening the state of peace and spirit of brotherhood existing between the people of the two countries.

Communique Issued

EA2608211090 Addis Ababa in English to
Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Ethiopia and Somalia have agreed to exert greater efforts for the full implementation of their 1988 agreement on normalization of relations. This was contained in a joint communique issued today both in Addis Ababa and Mogadishu following talks in Addis Ababa yesterday that focused on issues relating to the implementation of the agreement of 3 April 1988 and on bilateral relations between the two countries.

The communique stated that the two sides noted that what significant progress has been made towards improving relations between the two countries since the signing of the April agreement still needs to be made towards the full implementation of the provisions of the 1988 agreement. The communique further said that the two sides agreed on the need for the joint monitoring committee to fulfill its mandate in a constructive spirit

and conclude its work as speedily as possible and submit its report to the joint ministerial committee.

The communique further noted that both sides also agreed that the joint military committee should resume its task. The communique noted that the ministers underlined the need for regular contact to be made between civilian and military authorities of the two countries at regional and subregional levels in order to address problems as they arise for the purpose of coordinating their activities.

The communique also stated that the talks were conducted in the spirit of the declaration of the leaders of the six member states of IGADD [Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development] on peace, stability, and development issued on 9 July 1990 in Addis Ababa.

The 3 April 1988 agreement on normalization of relations between the two countries includes: establishment of diplomatic relations, withdrawal of troops from 10 to 15 kms from the border, expatriation of war captives and refugees, and not to engage in hostile propaganda against each other.

EPLF Allegedly Supports Iraqi Invasion

EA2508211690 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] The self-styled Sha'biyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF], a secessionist group, has declared its support for the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The secessionist group announced its support for this invasion, which has been condemned by the entire world, in a statement it circulated abroad. We have a detailed report on this matter, and Negash Muhammad will read it.

[Negash] The secessionist group's statement says that when the United States invaded Vietnam, Grenada, and Panama; when the USSR invaded Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Baltic Republics; and when the United States and Great Britain jointly dismembered Palestine and created Israel, the United Nations and other international organizations and superpowers did not adopt a worthwhile stance. However, when Iraq attempts to regain its historical existence, the non-Arab world is trembling and ready to explode.

The statement noted that Iraq should be admired for the support it gives to the just objectives of the oppressed peoples and nationalities, and added that the military, technical, and financial support given by the esteemed government and people of Iraq toward the secession of Eritrea deserves great praise.

The statement further noted that it was due to the protest voiced by Arab governments that the Kagnaw U.S. military base in Eritrea was dismantled in 1974, allowing the secessionist group to mount a series of military attacks.

It further pointed out that during its recent acts to capture Mitsiwa Port, the material and moral support received from the generous and philanthropic Iraqi leader, President Saddam Husayn, was decisive. The statement claimed that Israel currently provides military support to Ethiopia and said that it was possible that Aseb Port was being defended with Israeli support in order to avoid a repeat of what happened at Mitsiwa.

The secessionist group continued its statement by saying that although the Ethiopians dream of victory in the war, in fact it is the EPLF who will be victorious through the moral and material support secured from the Iraqi Government and people.

In conclusion, the secessionist group's statement said it believed that the war waged by his excellency Saddam Husayn against the superpowers will be cherished and supported by the oppressed peoples and nations in the Middle East, that the time for the liquidation of the scum of the Western world is approaching, and that the end of the influence of Zionism and superpowers over the peoples of the world is nearing.

EPLF Reports Over 11,000 Government Casualties

EA2608122490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Excerpt] The heroic people's army of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], in its continued offensive action on the Dekemhare front [south of Asmara] from the (?Gira Kimb) direction has put more than 11,000 Dergue soldiers out of action.

In the operations carried out from 6 to 8 August 1990 as well as from 14 to 15 August 1990, the EPLF emerged (?victorious) on the Dekemhare front. In this fierce fighting, our gallant heroes killed or wounded (?11,300) soldiers and captured more than 200 other Dergue soldiers.

Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Abdullah, deputy commander of the 21st Army Division, was also killed during the fighting. As for property, the EPLF captured two tanks, many (?vehicles), and more than 1,000 medium and light weapons. It also destroyed eight Dergue tanks. [passage omitted]

OLA Radio Reports 17-20 August Battles

EA2408154090 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo Liberation in Oromo 1500 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Asosa Administrative Area, Mendi Province—The Oromo Liberation Army [OLA], which is the defender of the Oromo people, punished and dispersed the Amhara colonial government forces which were deployed to Kobi on 19 August 1990. Three enemy soldiers were killed and eight others injured in the fighting, and the remainder fled in various directions, abandoning their weapons. [passage omitted] The OLA, which is fighting in western Oromo for independence,

defeated and dispersed the Amhara forces by opening fire on the enemy at (?Werkenas) on 17 August. In heavy fighting that took place between 0900 and 1145, two full battalions of enemy soldiers were dispersed in shame by the heroic OLA. In the heavy fighting, 18 Dergue soldiers were killed, including a battalion commander, and more than 20 others injured. [passage omitted]

On the same day the enemy deployed two battalions of additional reinforcements from Nejo to carry out a futile offensive. The heroic OLA fought bitterly and dispersed the additional enemy forces. In heavy fighting between 1700 and 1900 the heroic OLA killed 40 enemy soldiers and injured 45 others. [passage omitted]

The heroic OLA punished the enslaving Amhara government soldiers which were deployed from Abora to loot the people in the (Mege) area, inflicted heavy losses on them, and foiled their futile attempt. In heavy fighting on 20 August 1990, 25 Amhara colonial government soldiers were killed and 15 others injured. A sergeant was among those killed and a lieutenant among those injured in the fighting. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Moi Warns Against Hiding Behind Human Rights

EA2508204800 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 1443 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Relay of President Daniel arap Moi's speech at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi, on his return from Botswana on 25 Aug—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: In brief I would like to thank God for letting us return safely from Botswana. [passage omitted] My advice to everyone is that we should live as a united people. As leaders of this country, let us avoid loose talk. [applause] Night meetings to plan evil things will not be blessed.

Many people are using the concept of human rights as their hiding place. They think that if they do evil things, the human rights organizations will cover them. [laughter] I will get hold of you. Even if you find sanctuary in the human rights organizations, I will drag you out because if you breach Kenyan law you cannot expect to be protected by Amnesty International. [applause] The Kenya Government will never do anything which is contrary to the country's constitutional laws. Therefore, if you do anything which brings about fear and threatens people's lives, I assure you that I will take steps. Even if you hide yourself in an office, you will be dragged from there. If you decide to hide yourself in such a place, we will allow them to feed you but we will wait for you here at the airport and all the borders will be closed for you until you get tired and come out. [applause]

Let everyone know that I do not hate anybody. If you say "I have made a mistake and I will now follow what the

people want," then I will leave you alone; I will not bother you. You government officials, do justice to everyone wherever you are. Show the people a good image of the government. Show them how the government works. Serve the people properly. If you are approached by an elderly woman, talk to her properly. All you policemen, district officers, or any departmental heads, your duty is to see to it that the citizens feel protected. Do not allow anyone to feel desperate. [passage omitted]

Concern About Clergy's 'Malicious Statements'

EA2508085190 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] His excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, chaired a routine cabinet meeting. Among other issues, the cabinet reviewed the current situation in the country. The cabinet assured the wananchi [citizens] that the country was peaceful and stable.

However, the cabinet expressed its concern about statements made by some sections of the clergy which were in bad taste and which tended to undermine the prevailing peace and stability. The cabinet reiterated the government's firm commitment to the preservation of state security. The cabinet cautioned the people about the ill intentions of such malicious statements, which are also amplified by foreign radio stations and the print media.

Trade unions were also advised to be vigilant against those who may wish to foment unrest among the workers. The cabinet emphasized its commitment to ensuring that peace-loving and law-abiding citizens continue going about their affairs without any fear.

Foreign Ministers Arrive for IGADD Meeting

EA2608200090 Nairobi KNA in English 1405 GMT
26 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 26 August (KNA)—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, said today that there was need to create an atmosphere of peace among member countries of any regional body in Africa. Mr. Ayah noted that internal peace and peace between neighbours was a vital base for a regional body to realise its objectives. The minister was speaking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, (Nairobi) when he met the foreign ministers of Somalia and Ethiopia who have come to attend a meeting of foreign ministers from member countries of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD). The two foreign ministers, Mr. Ahmed Jama Abdule of Somalia and Mr. Tesfaye Dinka of Ethiopia, arrived on the same plane.

The IGADD member countries are Kenya, Djibouti, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Somalia. The Sudanese foreign minister arrived in Nairobi yesterday, while the Djibouti foreign minister arrived early today. The

Ugandan foreign minister was expected to arrive later today. Mr. Ayah will chair the two-day meeting, which starts tomorrow.

While talking to the press at the airport, the foreign ministers of Somalia and Ethiopia agreed that peace was a precondition for tackling drought and other problems in the region. [passage omitted]

Somalia

USC Rebels Report 'Operational Achievements'

EA2508082390 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali
National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Listeners: Last week, you heard about a large number of operations carried out by the United Somali Congress [USC] fighters, which resulted in the crippling of the dictator's soldiers. Here is a summary of reports on the USC fighters' latest operational achievements:

The USC attacked districts and centers where the earth-scorcher's soldiers were based, including: Ceelbuur District; Ceeldheere District; Xara Dheere District; (Gaal Hareri); Buulabarde District; Matabaan District; and Guri Ceel District. Other districts captured by the USC are Maxaas, (Mahadaan), and (Qudhac Jome).

The USC also attacked the bases of big mouth's army, as follows: the (Suuf) base; the (Hobta) base of the 21st Battalion of the 10th Division [word indistinct]; that of the 17th battalion at Ceel Gaal in Hiiraan Region; the Kalabaydh base of the 104th Battalion in Hiiraan region; the Qillab base of the 666th Artillery Regiment; the base of the 70th [as heard]; the training school at Ceel Buur; and (Buur Weyn) prison. All these military bases and districts were either captured or burned to ashes. The report adds that all these districts except Bullo Barde and Guri Ceel are in the hands of the USC and are being administered by it.

Additional losses inflicted on the enemy and later broadcast include a large quantity of arms captured, including four 100 mm guns; four [word indistinct] guns; three lorries; three [word indistinct]; 23 field guns; and three armored vehicles. Two [word indistinct] guns were burned. Four fuel tankers were also captured from the enemy, as well as a large number of small arms. Seventy-five enemy soldiers were killed, including the commander of the 666th Battalion of the Fifth Brigade [words indistinct], Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Musa. Twenty-one USC fighters were martyred.

USC Leader Arrested

AB2408220450 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 23 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Somali opposition, with headquarters in Ethiopia, is in trouble again. The SSDF [Somali Salvation Democratic Front] got on the wrong side of the

Ethiopians, and now scarcely has a presence there. Now the USC is falling foul of the authorities. Its chairman, (Hussein Ali Shido), is reported to have been arrested, to be on hunger strike and near death while his movement is in disarray. (?Yusuf) Hassan of our Somali Service has been investigating. Robin White asked him what he had found out.

[Begin recording] [Hassan] He was arrested on the ninth of this month, and he has been held in a police station, a police custody in (Dildawe), in Ethiopia, since the ninth. He went on a hunger strike for four days but as of today—I spoke to a contact some few hours ago—he is taking his meals, and he is in a good condition.

[White] Now why was he arrested? Apparently there has been a squabble within the ranks of his organization, is that right?

[Hassan] That is what is emerging. It appears that the USC is split in the middle. There is a person by the name of (Mahmed Fara Ahdid) who is claiming to be the leader, and he is disputing the position of (Shido). And, it appears that General (Ahdid) has the ear of the Ethiopian Government and, apparently, has said that (Shido) is not working towards the unity and for the welfare of the organization and, as a result, I think that is why he has been arrested. There might be some other reasons that we are not aware of at this particular time.

[White] Is it just a question of the squabble for the leadership, or are there fundamental things involved?

[Hassan] Well, it is not clear. I think what has happened is that since the death of the chairman of the USC, the

organization has had problems in terms of its supporters. There is a split within its supporters inside Somalia, and each one of them has been claiming to be the leader of the fighting forces inside Somalia. Apparently, there have been attempts to unite the Somali opposition groups in Ethiopia, and the Somali National Movement and the USC, according to General (Ahdid), signed an agreement recently, on the eighth, saying that they were going to unify their forces. Now (Shido) has come out to oppose that and says that in fact, Gen. (Ahdid) is not even a member of the USC, let alone a leader of the USC. But this is the reflection of an internal squabble within the organization that has spilled over, affecting the Somali National Movement as well as their hosts, the Ethiopians.

[White] What is the matter with the Somali opposition? They do not seem to be out to agreeing and getting on with the job that they say they want to get on with, and that is [to] overthrow President Siad Barre. What is the matter with them?

[Hassan] I think [laughter] this is the question that you should pose to them. [laughter] I could not possibly answer on their behalf. I do not know. I think, basically, the problem with the Somali organizations is that they do not have a clear ideological line. What they have in common is the opposition to the regime—other than that they have not come out with anything else that can unify or create a position in which there are no squabbles or disagreements of this kind, because most of these squabbles are personal squabbles, they are family squabbles, and sometimes they are not on issues of principle. [end recording]

President De Klerk Interviewed on Current Affairs

Expanded Role of Police

MB2408152090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1256 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Telephone interview with F.W. de Klerk, state president, on special broadcast on M-Net channel television, 24 August; place not specified]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—The government would make use of security legislation passed more than two years ago—but never used—in an effort to control the violence sweeping Witwatersrand townships.

State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said in a special broadcast on the privately owned M-Net channel that the legislation provides for the declaration of certain magisterial districts as "unrest areas."

This would give the police special emergency powers to deal with the unrest until the situation had returned to normal. The special powers could then be lifted.

He said the level of violence was of deep concern but the government would not allow anarchy to prevail.

"We will do everything possible to keep order. We can't prevent every incident of violence because it happens unexpectedly in places which were quiet only the day before. However when they do occur, the police will deal with it and the calmly withdraw when it is over."

The government proposed to clamp down on the ownership and use of firearms and would take steps to control them as well as use the legislation providing for special police powers in limited areas.

"If this is not enough then further measures will be used."

He did not specify what these measures were, but added that the constitutional process would have to take place in an atmosphere of calm and order.

South Africa "dare not" allow radicals to set the country afire.

Mr. de Klerk said the government would do everything in its power to protect all citizens of the Republic.

Referendum for Whites, Others

MB2408152290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1319 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Telephone interview with F.W. de Klerk, state president, on special broadcast on M-Net channel television, 24 August; place not specified]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—The whites would be consulted by way of a referendum or an election before a new constitutional dispensation was introduced, President F.W. de Klerk said on Thursday [23 Aug; as received].

Speaking during a phone-in programme on an M-Net Channel, organised by the National Party, he said the government had an obligation to the white electorate which had voted it into power.

During last year's September election the government had given an undertaking that it would seek to negotiate a new constitutional dispensation.

"We promised that if you (the voters) give us a mandate to do, we will come back to you so that you can give judgment on the result."

The programme took the form of a phone-in, in which viewers asked Mr. de Klerk questions.

He was replying to a questioner who asked whether it was true that the government no longer needed a white majority, because he could use a mixed referendum to ratify future government decisions.

Mr. de Klerk replied the government had an obligation to white voters and would consult them by way of a referendum or an election. If members of the so-called coloured, Indian and black communities also wished to express their views by way of a referendum or an election, this would be arranged.

International Situation, Changes

MB2408152890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1322 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Telephone interview with F.W. de Klerk, state president, on special broadcast on M-Net channel television, 24 August; place not specified]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—South Africa had made a breakthrough in international relations, but there was still a reluctance by many overseas countries to accept that the changes taking place were irreversible, President F.W. de Klerk said on Friday [24 Aug].

"The process of fundamental change is irreversible," Mr. de Klerk told a lunch hour phone-in television programme arranged by the National Party on M-Net on Friday.

Although there was a new understanding of South Africa's position and doors were opening all over the world, certain negative decisions had been taken against South Africa which indicated a refusal to acknowledge that the process of change was irreversible.

"There will be a new constitution and it is time for the international community to re-evaluate their attitude to South Africa," the president said.

Rightwing Disruptions

MB2408153490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1427 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Telephone interview with F.W. de Klerk, state president, on special broadcast on M-Net channel television, 24 August; place not specified]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—At a time when "horrific violence" was taking place in the country, whites should be setting an example as to how politics should be conducted, and not disrupting meetings.

President F.W. de Klerk said in a phone-in programme on M-Net on Friday [24 Aug] that in terms of democratic norms, political meetings should be held in an orderly way within the rules of fair play.

He said he could not agree with right wing parties who justified disrupting National Party [NP] meetings by saying that the NP had broken up meetings of its opponents in the past.

"I never took part (in breaking up meetings) and my party does not do it. It was wrong then and it is still wrong now."

He said the attempt by right wingers to disrupt a meeting he was due to address in Vryheid last week had proved to the Conservative Party and the Herstigde Nasionale Party that the NP would not be intimidated.

After a teargas canister was thrown into a hall in which the meeting was to be held, the NP had held "a very pleasant meeting" outside.

He said at a time when "horrific violence" was taking place in the country, whites should be setting an example by showing others how politics should be conducted. People who held different opinions should have the right to express them.

Defends Police Actions

*MB2408153890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1428 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Telephone interview with F.W. de Klerk, state president, on special broadcast on M-Net channel television, 24 August; place not specified]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—Accusations being levelled at the police for their role in the current violence was a tactic adopted by those who wished to shift blame, President F.W. de Klerk said in a television programme on Friday [24 Aug].

"These unfair accusations against the police must come to an end. The police act in an even handed way and not take sides."

Television showed groups of thousands of people trying to get at each other's throats with the police trying to keep them apart.

"They (the police) deserve the appreciation of the whole population for the very difficult task they are performing admirably," he said.

Labor, Strikes, Nationalization

*MB2408154090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1439 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Telephone interview with F.W. de Klerk, state president, on special broadcast on M-Net channel television, 24 August; place not specified]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—The spate of labour unrest in the country at present was a matter for deep concern because it was preventing economic development, President F.W. de Klerk, said in a television programme on M-Net on Friday [24 Aug].

He said strikes and stayaways were instruments that could be used by workers in disputes with employers over working conditions. But they should be used sparingly and only when related to the workplace.

However there were times when strikes were used in circumstances not related to employer-employee relationships.

A vibrant economy could not be developed in this way. It was not sanctions or the disinvestment campaign that was costing South Africa new investments.

"The international community is standing by to see whether we can restore labour stability," he said.

This was where the NP [National Party] disagreed with the ANC [African National Congress]. Only through a vibrant economy could there be sufficient growth to create new wealth in South Africa. Policies of nationalisation and socialism had destroyed the natural wealth of many countries in Europe and in Africa and if a question mark was to be placed over the property of people, the economy in South Africa would also be destroyed.

Referring to protest marches, he said he did not believe they were necessary any longer.

"I can understand their need if the door is closed but it is now open. You don't have to protest and mass people together anymore. Disruption must be put aside now. Come in and talk and be part of the process."

Negotiations With ANC, Others

*MB2408155090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1446 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Telephone interview with F.W. de Klerk, state president, on special broadcast on M-Net channel television, 24 August; place not specified]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—The government was making progress in persuading the ANC [African National Congress] to agree to a peaceful settlement in South Africa and exploratory talks on negotiations would soon be held, President F.W. de Klerk said in a television phone-in programme on Friday [24 Aug].

Replying to a question about whether the National Party had a mandate for its reforms, he said his party had

asked for a mandate to negotiate with the leaders of all parties committed to peaceful solutions.

The government had engaged in talks with the ANC to get it to commit itself to a peaceful process.

The Groote Schuur talks and the Pretoria Minute were evidence of this. Stumbling blocks to negotiations were being removed and exploratory talks on negotiations would soon be held.

He said people who accused the government of acting without a mandate were clutching at straws because they had no policy of their own to sell to the country.

Law and Order Minister Vlok Views Unrest

*MB2408145090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1408 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Statement by Adriaan Vlok, minister of law and order on measures to combat unrest in townships; date, place not specified]

[Text] Pretoria Aug 24 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, invoking the Public Safety Act, on Friday [24 Aug] declared certain areas in black townships unrest areas to combat escalating violence.

The minister said in a statement distributed by the Bureau for Information "normal laws" were not sufficient to address the situation.

The areas affected are:

"The Magisterial District of Johannesburg, wherein are situated

I. Soweto

II. Meadowlands

III. Diepkloof "The Magisterial District of Roodepoort, wherein is situated Dobsonville, "The Magisterial District of Benoni, wherein are situated

I. Wattville

II. Daveyton "The magisterial district of Germiston, wherein is situated Katlehong, "The Magisterial District of Alberton, wherein is situated Thokoza, "The Magisterial District of Kempton Park, wherein is situated Tembisa, "The Magisterial District of Springs, wherein is situated KwaThema, "The magisterial district of Nigel, wherein is situated Duduza, "The Magisterial District of Balfour, wherein are situated

I. Balfour black residential area,

II. Greylingstad black residential area. "The Magisterial District of Delmas, wherein is situated Botleng, "The Magisterial District of Heidelberg, wherein is situated Ratanda,

"Since the lifting of the state of emergency on June 8 this year, except for Natal, the government has taken several steps aimed at preventing further unrest and violence in the republic and promoting the peace process," Mr. Vlok said in his statement.

"The following are examples of such measures:

"—Significant funds were made available to increase the capabilities of the police;

"—In countrywide operations by the South African Police [SAP], assisted by the South African Defence Force [SADF], a large number of suspects were arrested in connection with serious crimes such as murder, assault, intimidation, looting and arson;

"—Intensive discussions with a view to ending violence and intimidation and promoting greater stability, have been held at the highest level between the government and leaders of different political groupings as well as other interested parties;

"—Liaison forums have been established between the SAP and various organisations, while existing communication channels have been upgraded."

Despite all these "positive steps," widespread public disturbance, disorder, unrest and public violence had occurred and were threatening to continue in certain areas, amongst others, on the East Rand, West Rand and Soweto.

"Since 13 August for example, more than 500 people have died violently in incidents of unrest in these areas. Many more have been injured," Mr. Vlok noted.

"Large-scale destruction of and damage to property, as well as hand-grenade attacks, shooting incidents, petrol bomb attacks, stonings and incidents of intimidation are still occurring in these areas.

"Such destruction of human life and property is senseless and unacceptable. It cannot be allowed to continue. There has also been widespread public insistence that these fomenters of violence be taken to task."

Since the normal laws of the country were not sufficient to address this situation, Mr. Vlok said he had decided to declare certain areas unrest areas in terms of Section 5a of the Public Safety Act, Act 3 of 1953.

Other "unrest areas" are:

"The Magisterial District of Boksburg, wherein is situated Vosloorus, "The Magisterial District of Brakpan, wherein is situated Tsakane, "The Magisterial District of Randburg, wherein is situated Alexandra, "The Magisterial District of Vereeniging, wherein is situated Sharpeville, "The Magisterial District of Vanderbijlpark, wherein are Situated

I. Sebokeng

II. Evaton

III. Bophelong

IV. Boipatong "The Magisterial District of Randfontein, wherein is situated Mohlakeng, "The Magisterial District of Westonaria, wherein is situated Bekkersdal, "The Magisterial District of Krugersdorp, wherein are situated

I. Kagiso and

II. Munsieville.

"In addition," Mr. Vlok added, "I have decided to announce certain prohibitions in accordance with the Dangerous Weapons Amendment Act, Act 29 of 1990.

In terms thereof, the carrying of firearms and other dangerous weapons at certain meetings of persons within the prescribed areas, is forbidden.

"The aim of this prohibition is to prevent armed people from gathering or forming groups in order to commit violence. Processions, marches, etc are included in this prohibition.

"These weapons include, inter alia, pangas, axes, spears, knobkerries, assegais, battle axes, metal rods, daggers, petrol bombs and garden forks.

"In order to execute my decisions, I have already signed the necessary regulations and notices which will be published in the Government Gazette today.

"The numerical strength of the South African Police, assisted by members of the SADF, will be drastically increased in the mentioned areas.

"The SA Police and SADF will revise their patrols so that sufficient manpower is available to take action against persons carrying such weapons or objects at such meetings.

"The aim of these measures is to institute purposeful steps to end violence through the implementation of additional capabilities and a strengthening of security force numbers.

"I want to stress that the declaration of an area as an unrest area is only valid for a maximum period of three months, unless it is lengthened. The situation will however constantly be monitored and evaluated.

"I want to once again seriously and urgently appeal to all responsible leaders in these areas to give their full cooperation in order to calm emotions and to assist in ending the violence. It is in the interest of South Africa and all its inhabitants that further bloodshed, disorder and chaos be prevented at all costs.

"Should these measures not have the required effect, I shall not hesitate to institute strict measures."

Comments on Press in Unrest Areas

*MB2408160490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1437 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 24 SAPA—The news-gathering activities of the press would not be curbed in unrest areas, the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said in Pretoria on Friday [24 Aug].

He told a news conference at police headquarters, where new measures to curb township violence were announced, that he nevertheless wished to call on the press not to increase violence through its actions in unrest areas.

The commissioner of police, Gen Johan van der Merwe, also gave an assurance that the media would not be removed from an unrest area if they were merely doing their job by observing events.

He was referring to Section 2 (3) of the Unrest Regulations, gazetted in Pretoria on Friday, which empowers the police order away or arrest people in an unrest area, if police deem this "necessary" in order to combat public disorder.

Crime swoops by the armed forces in the Reef's unrest areas are expected from Friday, after Mr. Vlok also told the news conference that police would be taking "certain steps" from Friday. He declined to elaborate.

Asked whether people would be detained, he said: "We really want to stop violence and we intend looking very carefully at the perpetrators of violence and at removing them from the community."

Mr. Vlok said ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela, kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and others leaders had been calling on the police to bring the violence to an end.

"People will now realise the government is serious about ending the violence."

While the government had consulted a wide range of opinions before deciding to take Friday's steps, the ANC leadership had not been consulted, he said.

Expresses 'Astonishment' With ANC

*MB2508045090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2156 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has expressed astonishment at the ANC's [African National Congress] dissatisfaction with the declaration of 19 magisterial districts as unrest areas.

Mr. Vlok noted that ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela had, on several occasions, accused the government of not using the powers it had to put an end to the unrest, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

He said there was an essential difference between the declaration of areas of unrest and the declaration of a state of emergency.

When he announced at a Friday [24 Aug] news conference the measures to stop violence in black residential areas, Mr. Vlok said the news-gathering activities of the media would not be curbed. He called on the media not to increase violence through their actions in unrest areas, however.

The commissioner of police, Gen. Johan van der Merwe, also assured the media that they would not be removed from unrest areas if they merely observed events.

Malan Condemns ANC For Not Curbing Unrest

*MB2608112290 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 26 Aug 90 p 1, 2*

[Report by Lester Venter, political correspondent, headlined "Magnus Blasts ANC"]

[Text] Using the strongest language heard since the peace process began, the Government yesterday fired a broadside at the ANC [African National Congress] for failing to curb unrest and intimidation.

"The ANC cannot practise peace and violence at the same time," said Defence Minister Magnus Malan in a sharply worded speech. The peace talks, he said, were not "a free pass to anarchy."

His tough mood is said to reflect impatience that has been boiling up in government circles for weeks.

From now on, it is said, the same standards of conduct will be exacted from the ANC as from any other political movement.

As General Malan spoke, at a military parade, it was announced in Johannesburg that large units of crack troops had been deployed in Reef townships where more than 500 have died in bloody tribal clashes during the past fortnight.

Major-General Wessel Kritzinger of the SADF's [South African Defense Force] Witwatersrand Command, said men from the Parachute Battalion, 32 Battalion, No 1 Special Service Battalion and two infantry battalions had been moved in to help police quell the fighting.

He said Citizen Force elements would also be called up "to obtain required force levels."

Yesterday the mayhem subsided. After the carnage of the past two weeks, only two more deaths—which occurred overnight on Friday—were reported.

As the troops moved in, it was General Malan who expressed the Government's anger over the ANC's failure "to match words with deeds."

"Parties that want to—and should—be participants in SA's [South Africa] future are still not distancing themselves from violence," he said at Voortrekkerhoogte.

He said into the ANC for its commitment to "mass action."

"I say this mass action is nothing other than mass mobilisation and it includes mass intimidation. It aims at placing pressure on the peaceful negotiating process.

"Not only does it increase antagonism but it suppresses any positive developments on the path of reform.

"Every fair-minded person has the right to ask: How can these actions be reconciled with the contents and spirit of the Groote Schuur Minute and the Pretoria Minute?"

General Malan said five fundamental issues now needed "positive action from the ANC side."

—Peace and violence could not be practised simultaneously. While peace was not a prerequisite for peace talks, the agreements between SA's conflicting parties meant they were in a "new game with the new rules."

—Not only the Government should be expected to remove stumbling blocks and act with audacity. "If the Government were to evaluate the ANC at face value it would not consider holding talks with it—purely because of the ANC's bloody deeds of terrorism and destruction."

—There was "a strong impression" the ANC could not get its political house in order and discipline itself.

"It is time the ANC solved this," he said.

—Black leaders should stop blaming each other for the violence within their communities—and ANC leader Nelson Mandela "must also do his bit in this regard."

Mr. Mandela had not heeded the willingness of Zulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to talk.

Said General Malan: "It is simply unacceptable that leaders hide behind transparent excuses for not talking to their political opponents."

—Black leaders should stop blaming "state violence" for all problems. Security forces did "excellent and impartial" work under extreme provocation.

"The heart of the matter is that black leaders who want to take part in discussions on the future SA are standing before a test: They must tackle violence, unrest and intimidation and stop them.

"The commitment and actions of these negotiating partners should be above suspicion. In this respect it is expected, especially from the ANC, to show unequivocally that it is capable of political discipline.

"At the same time it should spell out clearly what it understands by armed actions and related activities."

These were activities the ANC undertook to abandon in the Pretoria accord reached with the Government earlier this month.

"The future of succeeding generations is too important to have it dealt with in ambiguous rhetoric," General Malan said.

If various parties could not—or did not want to—stop violence and build confidence, an impression would be formed that they did not care if SA descended into anarchy.

General Malan said this year's tally of more than 11,000 incidents of violence was greater than the total for the previous three years, and was "ominously" approaching the 14,000 reached at the height of SA violence in 1986.

General Malan also said that Operation Vula, a recently exposed ANC and SA Communist Party bid to gear up militarily for a possible collapse of negotiations, had not been halted.

He said there was "proof" that infiltration of fighters and the stockpiling of weapons was continuing: There was now also no co-operation in locating weapons caches.

General Malan warned that negotiations did not mean that law and order would be "thrown out the back door" or that the authorities would become "soft" on those who disturbed order.

The current phase of talks would be anything but "a free pass to anarchy."

He also ruled out suggestions that the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] should be integrated with the SADF.

So-called "alternative forces" were, in the final analysis, nothing other than military wings of political movements.

"No organisation or political party-in-the-making, like the ANC, can or dare build and armed force alongside the state's Defence Force," he said.

This week two senior government sources said a feeling had built up in the Cabinet that the ANC should be pressured to toe the line in the peace process.

The Government felt the ANC was "getting away with things it shouldn't get away with," one source said.

Comments on Security, Violence

*MB2508173890 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 25 Aug 90*

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says the Defense Force will ensure that the security situation does not hamstring constitutional development.

Speaking at a passing out parade at Voortrekkerhoogte in Pretoria, he said that true democracy was not possible while unrest and violence continued.

He said he was disappointed that parties, which had to take part in negotiations about the future of the country, continued to commit acts of violence. He said the ANC [African National Congress] had bound itself to the suspension of the armed struggle, but in reporting back to its members, it had told them precisely the opposite.

Gen. Malan urged black leaders to stop blaming each other for the violence. He welcomed the announcement that the talks between Inkatha and the ANC were in the pipeline.

Kotze Says Nation Not To Accept Toxic Waste

*MB2508095490 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0900 GMT 25 Aug 90*

[Text] The minister of environment affairs and of water affairs, Mr. Gert Kotze, says he will not allow South Africa to become the dumping ground for the world's dangerous waste.

Speaking at the National Party's regional conference in Johannesburg, Mr. Kotze said it was strongly suspected that dangerous waste was getting into South Africa illegally.

He warned that strong action would be taken against those who broke the law, and called on South Africa's

neighbors not to yield to short-term monetary gain by entering into agreements with dealers in waste.

Coverage of Violence-Torn Areas, Solutions

Police Statement

*MB2708123090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1218 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 27 SAPA—Herewith follows text of statement issued by the SA Police public relations division in Pretoria on Monday [27 Aug].

"Special measures taken by the SA Police, supported by the SADF [South African Defense Force], to curb the violence in black residential areas on the Reef, have had the desired effect. Peace has returned to these strife-torn areas.

"After a period of violence in which hundreds of lives were lost, only four bodies were found on the East Rand (three on Saturday) during this past weekend. Indications are that the deaths may have occurred prior to the security force action mentioned.

"The SA Police wishes to thank residents for their support and co-operation during the security force actions. Credit must also be given to all the members who gave up their free time to participate in stabilising these areas.

"Various newspapers and persons who profess to be leaders continue to blame the police for the violence or accuse the police of not being impartial. Even absurd allegations of a third force, which on the face of it, implicate the police have been made. None of those who do so have, however, succeeded in producing specific information in this regard. Accusations are based on vague allegations, mostly by faceless people.

"The SA Police wishes to point out that over the past fortnight, scores of journalists and leaders of the various communities have spent many hours in the violence-riddled areas on the Witwatersrand and Soweto. If the police were biased and openly siding with one of the fighting groups, we find it extremely strange that none of these representatives were able to come up with proof of police bias.

"There is only one logical explanation for this and that is, as the police have said right from the start, the allegations are malicious, propagandistic lies. It would be to the benefit of all concerned if those who falsely accuse the SA police, rather direct their efforts to finding solutions for ending the conflict, instead of fueling the violence by making false and unsubstantiated allegations against the police.

"Mudslinging will solve nothing and is just as dangerous as the ill-considered call for senseless mass action to continue. We have repeatedly witnessed that violence emanates from mass action. The most recent example being the shooting of an innocent person after the protest march in Bloemfontein.

"We call on all people to join hands with the South African Police in their honest and well meant efforts in establishing a climate of peace and stability in the country. Such a climate is essential for politicians to reach the political solutions which they strive for.

"The police are the friends of the community, whom we wish to protect and to serve, to the best of our ability."

Ends text.

Further on Measures To Curb Violence

*MB2408211090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2054 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[text] Pretoria Aug 24 SAPA—In a bid to halt the violence on the Vaal in which the death toll has topped 500, the South African government on Friday [24 Aug] invoked the Public Security Act of 1953 and banned weapons ranging from pangas to garden forks and declared 27 townships on the Reef unrest areas.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok gave the police and "any other person in the service of the state" wide powers to arrest and detain people who threatened the maintenance or restoration of public order.

People who refused to leave an unrest area when ordered to do so could be arrested or removed from the area forcibly by any member of the security forces.

No warrants for arrest are required. The member of the security force "needs only be of the opinion that such a person or persons contributes or may contribute to public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence or endangers or may endanger the maintenance or restoration of public order" to act.

In terms of the sub-regulations no person shall be detained for a period exceeding 30 days from the date of his arrest unless the period has been extended by the minister; but detainees may be removed from one prison to another at the written directive of the minister of law and order or a commissioned officer or the head of the prison.

Measures to prevent incitement to violence and threats which would spark violence have also been gazetted. People are banned from threatening either verbally or in their conduct to harm another person or his property in any way. Printed or copied material which threatens the property or "person of others" is also banned.

In another bid to contain the violence areas, houses, vehicles, vessels and aircraft may, without warrant, be searched and if necessary seized. People must furnish, if requested, their full name and address to a security member.

A commissioner may also prohibit a gathering which includes a procession, without prior warning, if it threatens or may threaten the maintenance or restoration of law and order. In the case of funerals the procession may be directed to take a different route.

Entrance and exit to places of unrest may be closed. Businesses or industrial undertakings as well as public and private places may be temporarily closed.

Under the Dangerous Weapons Act 1968 the possession of 34 different weapons has been banned. People attending gatherings are not permitted to carry these dangerous weapons.

The listed weapons are: spear, assegai, knobberrie, panga, dagger, sword, knife (excluding a pocket-knife) battle axe, axe, stick shod with iron, sharp pointed stick or metal object, metal rod, metal pipe, club, petrol bomb, stone, brick, cross-bow, bow and arrow, pick, pick handle, gardenfork, pitchfork, spade, sickle, scythe, hoe, gaff, hammer, spanner, screwdriver, chain, and tube or tire.

The measures granted to the police and members of the security forces under the Public Safety Act 1953 grant almost all the powers they had under the 4-year state of emergency that was lifted in all but Natal by President F.W. de Klerk in June.

Persons convicted under an offence under these regulations will be liable to a fine of R[and]20,000 or face imprisonment for 10 years.

However in a departure from the clampdown on the media in the state of emergency, Mr. Vlok said the media would not be banned from unrest areas and could continue to report on the unrest.

He was referring to Section 2(3) of the Unrest Regulations, which empowers the police to order anyone out of an unrest area in order to combat public disorder.

Black Areas Raided

*MB2608155290 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 26 Aug 90*

[Text] A thousand South African policemen, supported by units of the Defense Force, raided the black residential area at Delmas and the township of KwaThema, east of Johannesburg, this morning. These were the third and fourth raids to be carried out by the police and the army since 19 districts in the Transvaal Province were declared unrest areas in an attempt to stem the recent violence in the region.

A police spokesman said several arrests were made during this morning's raids, in connection with possession of illegal weapons, stolen goods and drugs. A quantity of dangerous weapons was confiscated. Two of the arrests were in connection with the death of a baby boy, who died in a fire on Friday [24 Aug]. The spokesman said they had received the full cooperation of the residents of the areas raided.

Death Toll Levels at 515

*MB2708085790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0805 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 27 SAPA—The unrest death toll on the reef, including Soweto, still stood at 515 on Monday [27 Aug] morning, according to SAP [South African Police] Witwatersrand liaison officer Capt. Eugene Opperman.

He said Witwatersrand townships had been quiet since Sunday morning and residents of the various townships had received police and security forces "with open arms."

He refused to give details of the number of troops deployed in the townships. Soweto SAP liaison officer Capt. Joseph Ngobeni said no incidents had been recorded over the weekend and the situation was quiet.

Basic Services Under Threat in Natal

*MB2408202890 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 23 Aug 90*

[Text] In Natal thousands of residents in the strife torn townships around Durban and Pietermaritzburg are now facing problems of a more insidious nature. With violence part of daily life, basic services are under threat. Callie Long and cameraman Leon Breytenbach and Richard (Shawrie) compiled this report:

[Begin video recording] [Callie Long] As relative calm prevails in most Natal townships a new battle is now being fought daily. It's a battle of survival as all around them residents are facing the possible collapse of services which often leaves them without water or electricity for days with interrupted mail deliveries and no telephone service. The reason for the breakdown is simple. Workers of the departments supplying services are often threatened and intimidated by certain groups.

[Norman Adams—Durban city engineer] It's frequently unsafe to go into some of these areas after hours with the result that we can't provide the normal breakdown service that we provide in other areas, that is to say that if power failures occur during the night, frequently, these have to be left over till the next morning.

[Long] In spite of these threats the MEC [Member of the Executive Council] for local government and community services in Natal, Mr. Peter Muller, says all the necessary services can be provided in the Edendale area outside Pietermaritzburg with the assistance of the security forces. It was here in Edendale where workers of the Department of Development Aid asked not to be identified as they feared reprisals. In kwaMashu near Durban security guards kept watch as Durban corporation workers went about their task.

[Unidentified Durban city electrician] It doesn't feel safe, not safe at all. There is quite a lot of violence, a lot of shooting when we were here before, that is why we prefer coming with the security guards now.

[Long] Transport has also been disrupted. During the past three months alone, more than five taxi drivers have been killed and at least four bus drivers have been murdered in the past three years. Asked who the assailants or intimidators are, the overwhelming response is the youth. Another continuing problem is the thousands of displaced people who are still homeless. Pietermaritzburg city councillor, Rob Haswell, says a number of issues need to be addressed urgently. These include returning displaced people to their homes and helping them rebuild their houses which were destroyed earlier this year during the height of the violence. In reply to this, the MEC for local government and community services in the town, Mr. Peter Muller, says the joint coordinating center meets next Tuesday [28 Aug] to report on all aspects of the rehabilitation of displaced people, including their return home and the rebuilding of houses. Incidents of violence in many of these areas are now of a more sporadic nature, yet the randomness of violent acts such as the sabotage of sewers makes for a very uncertain future for the thousands of people who try to maintain a semblance of normality as they go about their daily lives. [end recording]

Nelson Mandela Suggests Use of Troops, Police

*MB2408140490 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 23 Aug 90*

[Text] The deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, has suggested that the violence can be brought to an end by placing troops and police around hostels.

Interviewed in Soweto today, he said the violence was matter of grave concern to the ANC.

[Begin video recording] [Mandela] The ANC is addressing this question most effectively but if we are going to succeed we do not have to advertise what we are doing on the ground in order to normalize the situation. But I can assure you that this is a matter grave concern to us and we are addressing it that light.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Mandela how likely is a meeting between yourself and Mr. Buthelezi?

[Mandela] This is the question which we are addressing and I think that a normalization of the situation makes everything possible to solve the particular problem of the violence.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think the situation is calming down? Do you think it is?

[Mandela] I do not think so. I think it is too early to say that. I appeal to everybody to calm down. There is no need whatsoever for this carnage for blacks to kill other blacks. There is no need for that. [end recording]

Government Moves 'Totally Useless'

MB2408162290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1558 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria Aug 24 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela on Friday [24 Aug] dismissed government measures to stem the tide of violence on the Reef as "totally useless" because, he said, the measures amounted to a reimposition of a state of emergency in those areas.

He addressed reporters after meeting President F.W. de Klerk at the Union Buildings for an hour to discuss "practical questions" relating to the implementation of certain decisions taken at the Groote Schuur talks in May.

Mr. Mandela said he did not express his "total disagreement" with Mr. Vlok's declaration of unrest areas to Mr. de Klerk because of time limitations.

He thought the measures would be counter-productive because the state of emergency had been counter-productive and ineffective.

"It led to a great deal of dissatisfaction and led to an excuse for the police to abuse their rights."

Mr. Mandela said government figures had shown that violence had increased under successive states of emergency.

The African National Congress had not been consulted, and it objected to the principle of the government acting unilaterally on the question of resolving violence.

Mr. Mandela said the ANC had proposed a "simple solution" to end the township battles to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe.

Because the trouble came from the hostels, it was necessary for police to monitor the hostels and to prevent armed men from leaving them. At the same time, the police should prevent township residents from harassing hostel dwellers.

Asked about peace talks with Inkatha, Mr. Mandela said one should not look at a meeting between certain individuals from the ANC and Inkatha, because the issues could not be resolved by individuals, no matter how high they stood hierarchically.

"They should be resolved by the organisations involved," he said. "We are talking already."

A meeting between Inkatha and the ANC would form only part of the solution, because there were "certain elements complicating the issue." A real solution would only emerge once these elements had been restrained.

Mr. Mandela said he had to leave on a foreign trip shortly because of an "important engagement," but he would be touring the townships because this was part of his duty.

Leaves for Norway, Libya, Algeria

MB2608103690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1020 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg August 26 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela flew out of Johannesburg on Saturday evening en route for Norway to address a conference on "hate," in Oslo on Monday [27 Aug] 1990 [date as received].

"Mr. Mandela will address the conference on "The Anatomy of Hate," and from Norway he will visit Libya and Algiers before returning to South Africa on Friday," a spokesman for Mr. Mandela confirmed on Sunday Morning.

According to a statement issued from his office last week Mr. Mandela will be pursuing matters initiated on his previous visit to these two African countries.

On his return to South Africa on August 31 he will embark on a regional tour of the Cape in which he will meet a broad cross-section of the community.

"He is particularly concerned with assessing first-hand the conditions of people in rural areas," the statement said.

Mr. Mandela will then take a week's holiday before taking up his duties full-time at the ANC's HQ in Johannesburg on September 15.

Democratic, CP Officials on State Unrest Actions

MB2508050590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2249 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—It was unfortunate the government was still inclined to address a crisis with a show of force, rather than addressing the underlying causes, said Mr. Tian van der Merwe, MP, the Democratic Party spokesman on law and order.

Reacting to the introduction of a "state of unrest" in certain black townships in the Transvaal, Mr. van der Merwe said while it was to be welcomed that at last steps were being taken to disarm people who ran around with dangerous weapons in public, it was unfortunate that at the same time the government felt it necessary to effectively reimpose a state of emergency.

It had been shown over the past four years that such a state did nothing to create confidence in the legal process and the government's ability to maintain law and order in a fair and even-handed way.

If the government wanted to address the issue of violence effectively, it had to apply security action in a tough but absolutely fair way, Mr. van der Merwe said.

Dr. A.P. Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party [CP], said in a statement the decision to impose the "state of unrest" was proof of the government's fatal error in lifting the state of emergency.

His party had warned the unrest would spread from Natal to areas where the state of emergency had been lifted and this had come to pass precisely as it had predicted.

The CP called on the government to reimpose the state of emergency as a matter of urgency. It said the vicious circle of violence in South Africa was the direct result of the legalisation of the ANC [African National Congress] and the resulting lifting of the state of emergency.

The only way in which law and order could be restored was for the government to end its dealings with terrorist organisations, and to give the Defence Force the necessary powers to restore peace, Dr. Treurnicht said.

ANC Extends 'Olive Branch' to Other Groups

*MB2408192290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1915 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Friday [24 Aug] held out an olive branch to rival black political organisations when it mooted equal status for all during the process of drawing up a new constitution.

The conciliatory gesture came during a speech to a Five Freedoms Forum conference by ANC director of foreign affairs, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, who stressed that rival political organisations not party to current talks with the government were welcome to put forward their suggestions.

"These (rival organisations) must enjoy equal weight in the debate aimed at defining the national consensus which is a critical element in the common effort to arrive at a new reality of justice and peace," said Mr. Mbeki.

"It must be our task to encourage all other organised formations, whether they are political or not, to contribute their views and those of their members so that, as much as it is possible, nobody should be left out of the process of developing the national consensus," the ANC official added.

But speed towards a new constitution was of paramount importance.

"The sooner the constitutional discussions start, the better. And once it begins, it must be promoted with the greatest vigour, sustained at a brisk pace, and be seen to proceed from one visible marker to the next.

"This emphasises the point that the constitution-making process should not be held back while efforts are made to solve problems that are ancillary or incidental to this process," said Mr. Mbeki—rumoured to be the ANC crown prince.

Turning to the question of South Africa's security forces, Mr. Mbeki said the process of change necessitated national reconciliation. Thus, the ANC had no intention of conducting a vengeance campaign.

"There is, therefore, no reason for anybody within the present security forces to oppose change in the belief that

such change will create a situation in which their lives and livelihood will be threatened.

"Rather, they should look forward to the situation when, perhaps for the first time, they would be accepted by all our people as part of a truly national security force," Mr. Mbeki ventured.

On the economy, he decried the huge outcry over the question of nationalisation, saying it was necessary for the country to have an economic system in which every citizen enjoyed a decent and rising standard of living.

"The time is upon us when the country as whole has to bend every effort to end the 'poor black problem'. Private enterprise, the free market and other social instruments will all have to play their due role in the common effort to address this burning questions," Mr. Mbeki said.

ANC's Mbeki on National Watch, Conservatives

*MB2408202290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1948 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—Prof. Carel Boshoff, head of the Afrikaner Volkswag [Afrikaner National Watch] and son-in-law of apartheid's architect, Hendrik Verwoerd, received a somewhat ironic accolade on Friday [24 Aug] when ANC [African National Congress] director of foreign affairs, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, expressed appreciation for his stand on negotiations.

Conversely, Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht came in for stern criticism.

Mr. Mbeki's compliments to Prof. Boshoff were delivered on Friday night in a speech to about 400 delegates at a conference organised in central Johannesburg by the Five Freedoms Forum.

Stressing the need for all parties to have an input during negotiations, Mr. Mbeki said the African National Congress did not agree with the Volkswag's views, but it had a right to contribute to the process.

"We are convinced that they, like all other political formations, have a right and a duty to present their views in any such negotiating forum as will be agreed.

"(But) the attitude adopted by Dr. Treurnicht is at best unhelpful and at worst destructive. Nothing but the whirlwind can be gained from a policy which continues to pretend that the future of our country can be decided by a coterie of white politicians who believe they should appropriate to themselves the exclusive right to determine the future of our country," said Mr. Mbeki.

NUM Officials Arrested in 'Illegal Gathering'

*MB2608132690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1318 GMT 26 Aug 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 26 SAPA—National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa and President James Motlatsi were arrested by Newcastle

Police on Sunday [26 Aug] afternoon, according to NUM Assistant General Secretary Marcel Goulding.

Mr. Goulding said the two senior unionists were arrested with 50 other NUM members who were attending a meeting in the town.

"We've been advised by the police that it was an illegal gathering and they are presently still in jail," said Mr. Goulding.

The arrest of some 60 people including Mr. Ramaphosa and Mr. Motlatsi has been confirmed by police Liaison Officer Lt. Bala Naidoo.

Lt. Naidoo said shortly after 3pm on Sunday that they were still in detention. He confirmed that the arrests were in connection with an illegal gathering.

Zairean Government Delegation Arrives 26 Aug

MB2608155090 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] A Zairean government delegation has arrived in South Africa for the inauguration of Air Zaire's new flights to South Africa and talks on other aspects of relations between Zaire and South Africa.

The South African minister of transport, Mr. George Bartlett, welcomed the delegation, led by the Zairean minister of transport and communications, Mr. Matuiku Kimasi, at Jan Smuts Airport, east of Johannesburg.

Air Zaire introduced a weekly flight to South Africa last month, and South African Airways [SAA] has been undertaking flights to Zaire since April last year. A spokesman for South African Airways says the ties with Zaire are another link in South Africa's contacts with African countries. South African Airways now flies to seven countries, following President F.W. de Klerk's announcement that SAA will introduce a weekly flight to Madagascar, starting on Saturday. The other countries are Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and the Ivory Coast. SAA has also obtained landing rights in Rwanda, but its aircraft have not yet landed there.

Press Reviews on Current Problems, Issues

25 August

MB2508091190

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Outlook on Spread of AIDS 'Bleak'—Reports on the incidence of AIDS in African countries "should be sounding alarm bells in South Africa. Yet there persists a disturbing lack of public concern, presumably because the situation here has not yet reached crisis point," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 August in a page 10 editorial. "By the end of the century, more than a million South Africans will be sick or dying from

AIDS. The Government will need R [rand] 75 billion—10 times this year's total health budget—to pay for the treatment of these cases." Also, "within a decade the economy will be in dire straits." Unless the spread of AIDS is halted, "the outlook is bleak."

THE CITIZEN

Township Unrest 'Horrible Orgy of Murder'—"With more than 500 people dead in violence on the Witwatersrand, we are beginning to wonder whether the blacks involved in the 'war' have not gone mad," notes Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 23 August in a page 6 editorial. "They are killing each other with assegais, pangas [long knives], and sticks in a horrible orgy of murder." If the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha "do not agree on peace, or if the peace is broken, the government must reimpose the emergency or the present township madness will spread through the country, to the shame not only of the blacks but of this country, too."

'Everyone' Must Join Negotiations—THE CITIZEN on 24 August in a page 6 editorial, in referring to South Africa's current township violence, opines "We hope overseas governments and media will now realise that there is no simple solution to South Africa's racial problem." As for South Africa's parties to the conflict, "the ANC must now realise that it cannot ignore Inkatha; the government must realise that it cannot ignore its Right-wing opponents either. Everyone must be brought into the peaceful negotiation of the new South Africa, or we will land up with a Beirut situation in which blacks will be fighting blacks, whites will be fighting whites, and blacks and whites will be fighting each other."

CAPE TIMES

All Parties Must Be 'Directly Involved' in Talks—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 22 August in a page 6 editorial states "The urgent need for peace, indeed, for a culture of peace in South Africa, has been dramatically and tragically demonstrated by the disclosure that nearly 400 people have died in the townships of the Vaal Triangle in the past few days." "If the latest conflict has shown anything it is that Inkatha and its supporters are a reality and not only in the Natal area. They cannot be wished away or ignored." Thus, "it is high time that Inkatha and other groups, including the Conservative Party and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], as well as the Democratic Party, be directly involved in the negotiation process," "in the interest of laying the foundations for a multi-party democracy."

27 August

MB2708120790

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Call for 'New Unit' of Trained Men To Control Violence—Johannesburg **SUNDAY TIMES** in English on 26 August in a page 20 editorial says it was "almost inevitable" that the government had to "seek special powers" and declare many townships unrest areas. But "four golden rules must be observed in the use of these new powers exercised under the Public Safety Act. The security forces must be rigorous in their impartiality, fully accountable for their actions, entirely visible in their operations and irreproachable in their conduct." Also, "the creation of a new unit of highly trained men drawn from all race groups and political dispositions—a group without an inherited credibility problem and without local axes to grind—could well be the way to keep the ship of state on an even keel while the helmsmen are left to plot the course."

SUNDAY STAR

Separation of Races Cause of Violence—Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 12 of Johannesburg **SUNDAY STAR** in English on 26 August that "serious political differences between two predominantly black organizations underline the tragedy" of the violence in the black townships. "Dismissing it purely as 'black-on-black' violence, or even as amaZulu fighting amaXhosa in tribal or ethnic battles, is facile and misses the issue by a mile. It is, purely and simply, violence as a direct consequence of successive white governments' divide-and-rule policies." "Sadly yet very profoundly, the violence of these past days was a powerful statement against the continued separation of people on facile 'tribal' or even 'racial' grounds."

THE DAILY MAIL

Criticisms of Emergency Laws Reimposition in Townships—"How calmly the effective reimposition of a partial State of Emergency has been accepted," declares the page 10 editorial in Johannesburg **THE DAILY MAIL** in English on 27 August. "Understandably, many of us are so shocked by the levels of the recent violence that we have accepted this method of dealing with it as inevitable." Although "firm action" is needed to deal with the violence, the government "has all the authority it needs to send in troops and confiscate dangerous weapons without using the Public Safety Act." "The use of force to repress the spiral of violence provides only temporary relief. Unless the government acts to ease the

sources of tension and give people proper outlets for the expression of their beliefs, the violence will recur. The public should have no doubt that Friday's regulations contain within them a seed that, if allowed to flourish, could endanger the whole national peace process."

BUSINESS DAY

Black Countries Need RSA Cooperation—"South Africa's black-ruled neighbours shouldn't even try to prevent it dominating the economic life of the subcontinent within the next decade," warns Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 27 August in a page 8 editorial. The "reality" is that South Africa is "the major economy in the region, and even under temporarily ruinous policies is likely to remain so." "The SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] has grown from nine members in 1980 to 10 now that Namibia is independent. It cannot grow to 11, no matter how acceptable it finds a new South African government, without substantial changes to its objectives. In Gaborone this weekend, the 10 seemed less fearful of the future than they have been for some years. If they spent more time planning co-operation, and less worrying about domination, they may see real reason to hope."

'Unrest Areas' Law 'Undesirable'—A second editorial on the same page says the government's decision to declare 19 magisterial districts "unrest areas" is "a return to undesirable emergency measures which may ease the task of the security forces, but which must inevitably complicate the negotiation process. So will the deployment of army units in black areas to assist the police. Two of the original impediments to negotiations—the state of emergency and 'troops in the townships'—are virtually back in place."

SOWETAN

'Irony' of Troops in Townships—"The irony about township violence is that it has come to a temporary halt through the massive presence of police and soldiers in the various townships," notes Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 27 August in its page 6 editorial. "Whether the limited State of Emergency will stop the unrest is still to be seen. All things being equal, it would have been perfectly legitimate to have order restored by the security forces. Unfortunately the history of their stay in townships was sullied by the unending State of Emergency. To have military forces in civil areas, unless under a state of war or crisis, is most unhelpful. The sooner their job is done, the better for them to leave."

Angola

Dos Santos 'Ready to Abandon' One-Party State

MB2608165490 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has indicated that he is ready to abandon the one-party state. He said that government commissions were working on a revised constitution to make provision for a multiparty democracy. No date has so far been set for the change.

The report came just before renewed talks tomorrow in Lisbon between representatives of the Angolan government and the Angolan anti-government UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement. The UNITA leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, earlier called on the Angolan government to set a date soon for the holding of multiparty elections as a prerequisite for a negotiated settlement to country's 15-year-old civil war. Dr. Savimbi said that he had told his representatives to press the government for a firm election date. He reiterated that he would continue peace talks for as long as necessary.

Luanda Previews Government-UNITA Talks

MB2508195090 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Delegations from the Angolan government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] meet in Portugal after tomorrow [27 August] for the third round of secret direct talks in an attempt to put an end to the conflict which has been going on for many years.

Just like the other two previous meetings, this meeting is taking place under the auspices of the Portuguese government [words indistinct] Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Durao Barroso.

The Angolan government views the establishment of a cease-fire as fundamental [words indistinct]. As a matter of fact, the government has already drafted a proposal on cease-fire modalities as well as [words indistinct] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos [words indistinct]. The establishment of a cease-fire is imperative to create a climate of confidence between the negotiating parties, to facilitate the distribution of goods to hundreds

of thousands of Angolans experiencing famine [words indistinct] open prospects for national unity for the reconstruction of the country destroyed by war, among other things.

If there is effectively good faith and [words indistinct] on the side of UNITA, this third meeting will constitute a major hope for peace in Angola after the meetings of Geneva in April and Oeiras in June when the now more flexible government proposals were presented and discussed.

UNITA Delegation Departs for Portugal

AB2508064790 Paris AFP in English 0419 GMT
25 Aug 90

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 25 (AFP)—A delegation of the rebel National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) left Angola Friday for Portugal for talks with the Angolan Government scheduled to open Monday [27 Aug], a UNITA communique said.

UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, in a statement from UNITA headquarters in Jamba, Angola, said his organization had two aims in the talks: recognition by Luanda and an agreement for elections open to all parties under international supervision. He said he hoped the new round of talks would set a date for free elections.

Mr. Savimbi said government troops backed by tanks and aircraft had taken up offensive positions along the Namibian border. He said MiG fighters had bombarded positions near his headquarters last Sunday [19 Aug].

Luanda Denies UNITA's Capture of Andulo

MB2508193690 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] The Angolan government has denied that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has captured Andulo city in Bie Province. A military source has confirmed that UNITA carried out an attack on the area last Monday [20 Aug] and lost eight men.

The source from the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] General Staff also denied UNITA allegations that it occupied Caculuma barracks on 21 August.

The Gambia

Leaders Arrive in Banjul; Doe, Taylor Absent

AB2708100090 Paris AFP in English 0935 GMT
27 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Banjul, Aug 27 (AFP)—A national conference organized as part of a West African peace initiative for Liberia was set to start here Monday [27 Aug] with its negotiating powers crippled by the absence of the main figures in the conflict, President Samuel Doe and his rival Charles Taylor. The meeting is to discuss setting up an interim administration to government after a ceasefire is concluded in the civil war, now in its eighth month.

Representatives of four Liberian political parties, various interest groups and religious leaders had arrived by Sunday night and latest reports said Prince Johnson, leader of a breakaway rebel faction opposed to Mr. Taylor, was due Monday. Political party leaders attending include R. Edward Binyah Kessely, of the United Party, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of the Liberia Action Party, Bacchus Matthews and Fred Bass of the United People's Party, and Dufty Wolokolie of the Liberia People's Party. Interim leader of the Action Party, Levy Zangai, and George Toe Washington of the "Concerned Liberians" group have been here for a week.

The archbishop of Monrovia and two other bishops arrived Sunday along with Winston Tubman, son of former Liberian president William Tubman.

President Doe and Mr. Taylor, leader of the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia, were invited but both rejected the idea of holding a national conference in Gambia. [passage omitted]

[Accra Domestic Service in English at 1300 GMT on 24 Aug reports that "the main rebel leader in the Liberian civil war, Charles Taylor, has agreed to attend talks on ending the country's eight-month old civil war. The talks will be held in The Gambian capital, Banjul," on 27 August]

Prince Johnson Expected

AB2608070090 Paris AFP in French 2229 GMT
25 Aug 90

[Text] Banjul, 25 Aug (AFP)—Prince Johnson, leader of a dissident rebel group of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], is expected Sunday [26 Aug] in Banjul, according to an official source this evening in the Gambian capital.

The same source said that Prince Johnson, leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), would take part in a conference in order to bring together all parties to the conflict, all Liberian political parties and factions. The conference will be summoned by Sir Dawda Jawara, president of the peacekeeping group of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] and president of the Gambian state.

The conference should open on Monday in Banjul and will discuss formation of an interim government that will administer Liberian affairs with the support of the ECOWAS peacekeeping force, ECOMOG, and will organize general and presidential elections within 12 months.

In spite of rumors circulating this evening in Banjul regarding the eventual arrival of the NPFL leader, Charles Taylor, observers do not believe that he will come to the Gambian capital. Several Liberian political parties as well as several factions and Liberian interest groups have arrived in Banjul to take part in the conference.

Liberia

Woewiyu Threatens Resistance to Peacekeepers

AB2408173090 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 24 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, after the talks in Banjul between ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front broke down, the rebels said that if the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force landed in Monrovia, they would shoot at it. On the line, Robin White asked the Patriotic Front's Defense Minister Tom Woewiyu if they were serious about shooting or just bluffing.

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] No Robin we are not bluffing, and I think the world will see whether we, the Liberian people, are truly dedicated to protecting our sovereignty or not. We didn't begin fighting to change the situation in Liberia in order for a group of other Africans to band together and start some military adventurism to dominate our sovereignty, so we will fight to the last man.

[White] Actually, ECOMOG has gone there to help your country.

[Woewiyu] ECOMOG is not there to help our country, and we have made it clear to them that people armed with 75-caliber guns entering Liberia at this time is not a solution to the problem.

[White] But (?what do you think) the people of Africa are going to think if you start firing on these people who have gone there, they say, to help you?

[Woewiyu] Well I am sure the people of Africa know that Africa is divided into countries, and each country and each group of people have a right to protect their country. This is an adventure of four or five or six countries on the west coast here that think that maybe by (?putting) this military force together, they can become a whole new force.

If you look at the countries that are involved in this that are saying they are going to go and conduct elections and so on, you can't think of one of them that know anything about free and fair elections. Some of the biggest fiascos

on free elections have been held in these countries, and we have said we will have elections in six months, they say no we will have it in one year. So, this is not something they are doing for Liberians; Do you think somebody is doing this for their own ego.

[White] I am trying to understand, Mr. Woewiyu, that the ECOMOG forces will be able to go some considerable way without confronting your people at all; they will be able to move into the port, they will be able to move into the central town before they come into contact with you.

[Woewiyu] Well we will see when they get there, they will find out if we will not be able to shoot at them. Anybody that entered the land called Liberia without the consensus of the people of Liberia—that you should be there with arms—will be considered an enemy and we will shoot at them.

[White] But how will you be out to shoot at them if they can get into the port area which you don't control and into the center of town which you don't control?

[Woewiyu] Well that is what they think, that is what they think that we don't control the port. Somebody has told them they can come, so we will see.

[White] You said that the Liberian people are not going to welcome this ECOMOG force, (?but surely) they are going to be jubilating in the streets as soon as they set foot there.

[Woewiyu] Well I would like to see who in Liberia will be jubilating because I have been in Liberia for the last few weeks, and there was absolutely no one in Liberia that, with their (?right minds), will think that a group put together by Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Nigeria, and armed will bring anything to Liberia that is going to solve our problem. Absolutely nobody is thinking about jubilation. If anybody thinks that way, they must be maybe the executive secretary of ECOWAS who maybe is trying to satisfy his own ego or something like that. [end recording]

Johnson in Control of Port; Taylor Forces 'Tired'

*AB2508063590 Paris AFP in English 0628 GMT
25 Aug 90*

[By Christian Spillmann]

[Text] Monrovia, Aug 25 (AFP)—Rebel leader Charles Taylor appeared Friday [24 Aug] to have stalled in his eight-month fight to oust President Samuel Doe, as a West African peacekeeping force arrived off the Liberian coast.

His National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) forces have failed to take the Executive Mansion and his rejection of any compromise with Mr. Doe or a rival rebel faction led by Prince Johnson has left him in an awkward political spot, observers said. Mr. Taylor has said he would oppose intervention by a force of five West African nations which arrived offshore Friday and was preparing to disembark.

The nearly 3,000 troops from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea and The Gambia left Freetown by ship on

Thursday and arrived off the Liberian coast Friday. They are hoping to impose a ceasefire on the ground.

Mr. Taylor's forces, meanwhile, attempted a fresh assault early Friday against Monrovia's Spriggs Payne Airfield, located 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) from the Executive Mansion, but were stopped by a barrage of mortar fire. An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent saw NPFL forces repulsed by rebel dissidents in western Monrovia. All access to the Monrovia port area appeared barred to NPFL fighters. Mr. Johnson's men were firmly in control of the port.

Elements of the 72nd infantry battalion of the regular Liberian Army have Mr. Taylor's troops pinned down in Paynesville along Somalia Drive, since baptized Freeport Highway by the rebels.

Meanwhile, Mr. Johnson's troops control the entire region below Crozier, the last NPFL stronghold along the road to the port from Kakata, 55 kilometers (34 miles) north of Monrovia.

The Guinean army has dispatched troops to the border with Liberia, which is in rebel hands. The NPFL must also worry about exposure along its left flank where government troops continue to resist around Schieffelin, a military camp located 16 kilometers (10 miles) south-east of Monrovia.

Rebel officers are having increasing difficulty in making their men obey orders. The fighters, mostly untrained adolescents, are tired of war and discouraged by recent setbacks.

For the first time in the course of the insurrection which began in northern Nimba Province last December, rebel forces have met with real resistance. Left to their own devices, the young NPFL fighters would now rather loot homes than face battle at the front.

All attempts to reach a political solution in recent weeks have failed because of Mr. Taylor's intransigence. Convinced he could wrest victory on the ground, he has rejected all offers of a compromise.

But observers said the resistance of his adversaries, who are united against him, might force the rebel leader to strike a deal. Unless, they said, he chose to risk all in a final assault.

Force Lands in Monrovia; Greeted by Johnson

*AB2508115090 Paris AFP in French 1143 GMT
25 Aug 90*

[Text] Monrovia, 25 August (AFP)—Ships carrying the African peacekeeping force of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] landed at Monrovia Port Friday [24 Aug] evening under the protection of a Liberian rebel faction led by Prince Johnson, according to the GHANAIA NEWS AGENCY on Saturday citing its special envoy on board one of the ships.

The troops—some 2,500 men from The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone—were greeted by

Prince Johnson personally, who said he is "happy" the force has arrived, according to the GHANA NEWS AGENCY journalist.

Earlier on Friday, rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) had attempted to take control of the port but were repulsed by Prince Johnson's soldiers, according to the same source.

Johnson Spokesman Reports 'Number of Casualties'

AB2508175490 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 25 Aug 90

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The West African peacekeeping force for Liberia has been taking up positions in the center of Monrovia. Troops from Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Ghana, and The Gambia are involved, and each national force has been allocated a sector.

The landing of the force was delayed overnight by a sudden eruption of fighting in the port area which is controlled by a rebel faction led by Mr. Prince Johnson. A spokesman for Mr. Johnson said that there had been a number of casualties in the clashes with the rival rebel group led by Mr. Charles Taylor, which had tried to capture the port. Correspondents with the peacekeeping force said sporadic gunfire could still be heard in the area after the troops landed today.

Mr. Johnson met the commander of the peacekeeping force, General Arnold Quainoo, and according to a Ghana Radio correspondent, told him that his men were prepared to cooperate. But he warned of the likelihood of attacks on the force by Charles Taylor's fighters who oppose the West African intervention.

ECOMOG Preparing To Drive Back NPFL

AB2508193290 Paris AFP in French 1836 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Abidjan, 25 Aug [AFP]—Fighting broke out today in Monrovia between the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] and rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), the GHANA NEWS AGENCY monitored in Abidjan has announced. The fighting began at 0615 GMT and continued until late this morning, according to a GHANA NEWS AGENCY special correspondent who is with the ECOWAS force. There was no report of casualties from these clashes by 1700 GMT.

The ECOWAS troops, using mortars, automatic weapons, and artillery, captured Clara Town a few kilometers from the port. Several hundred civilians have moved out of the fighting zone.

With a strength of 2,500 men from The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone the ECOMOG, backed by the troops of Prince Johnson, a rebel leader

opposed to the NPFL, has controlled the Freeport area since yesterday, according to the correspondent.

Lieutenant Colonel Ayiku, who commands the Ghanaian contingent, stated that Charles Taylor's fighters put up some resistance but that the experience of his troops gave them the upper hand. He added that the intervention force should be able to take complete control of the area soon, thereby putting itself in a position to launch an attack which would drive Charles Taylor's men out of Monrovia.

Earlier Prince Johnson told journalists that Charles Taylor's men launched an offensive against him this morning and that he would continue to fight on the side of the ECOWAS force to dislodge Charles Taylor's men.

Commander Quainoo Estimates 6-Month Effort

AB2608103890 Dakar PANA in English 1016 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Lagos, 26 Aug. (NAN/PANA)—Lt. Gen. Arnold Quainoo of Ghana, the commander of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Cease-fire Monitoring Group for Liberia (ECOMOG) has said in an interview that he estimates the peace-keeping effort to last about six months.

[Words indistinct] burying the dead and restoring essential services disrupted by eight months of civil war.

"As soon as we secure our locations, we will ensure that essential services such as water, electricity, food and hospital facilities are reactivated," he said.

The more than 3,000 troops of the force, which departed by sea from Sierra Leone on Thursday [23 Aug], landed safely and unopposed in Liberia at about 7.30 p.m. on Friday, sources at the naval headquarters in Lagos confirmed on Saturday. The sources, who said that naval headquarters was in constant touch with the ECOMOG troops, told NAN that the ships berthed safely in Liberia on Friday contrary to reports by some foreign media that they had not landed on that day.

Quainoo, who was speaking in Freetown before the force left for Liberia, said that an appeal would be made to international organisations such as the Red Cross and the EEC to assist in the humanitarian gesture.

Reports from the war-torn West African country, where two rebel factions are fighting to unseat President Samuel Doe, now holed in the executive mansion, speak of threats of an epidemic from corpses and other unpleasant relics of the fratricidal war.

"We believe in social justice, humanitarianism and team work," said Quainoo, who explained that apart from a commitment to the 50 million-dollar special fund floated by ECOWAS to offset the peace-keeping mission, countries taking part in ECOMOG were all catering for their troops.

ECOMOG Casualties Reported After Attack

*AB2608120990 Dakar PANA in English 1107 GMT
26 Aug 90*

[Text] Dakar 26 Aug. (PANA)—Troops of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) were reportedly attacked by rebel forces loyal to Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) when they tried to leave the port area to take up positions in the centre of Monrovia on Saturday [25 Aug].

The men, who were met on arrival by Prince Johnson, the leader of the rebel force partial to their involvement in the search for a solution to the Liberian civil war, were said to have fought back the attack with mortar, artillery and automatic weaponry.

Overseas radio reports monitored in Dakar on Sunday said five members of the ECOMOG forces were wounded in the attack, three of them when their armoured car was hit by a rocket propelled grenade. The reports did not say if the rebel side suffered any casualties but they repeated Taylor's threat that a Ghanaian or a Nigerian would die for every Liberian killed in a fight in ECOMOG.

Taylor's men had earlier on Friday attacked both the city airport and the port area and failed to take them over. The airport is under the control of President Samuel Doe's forces while the port is controlled by Johnson's troops. Subsequently, the rebels are said to have infiltrated the area close to the two bridges after the ECOMOG forces arrived. They reportedly did so coming in by water and then quickly mounting an attack against the troops as the latter moved toward two bridges linking Monrovia's free port to the city.

Observers see the development as complicating the work of ECOMOG, which has come to serve as a neutral force that would hold the line against all three sides to the conflict.

But Taylor, who leads the main rebel group and claims to hold 90 percent of the country, has so far not agreed to the entry of the force into Liberia, though Johnson and Doe have.

NPFL 'Allegedly' Executes Diplomats' Families

*AB2608213690 Paris AFP in French 1948 GMT
26 Aug 90*

[Text] Danane, Ivory Coast, 26 Aug (AFP)—The families of two members of the Ivorian Embassy in Monrovia—a total of 11 people including very young children—have been reported missing since the middle of August, according to various unofficial sources in Danane, a small border town between Ivory Coast and Liberia. According to reliable witnesses, these Ivorians were allegedly executed by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) while trying to drive back to Ivory Coast. However, no official confirmation has been received about these executions.

The missing people belong to the Guere tribe, Liberian President Samuel Doe's tribe, which is known as the Krahn tribe in Liberia. For eight months Charles Taylor's men, who belong essentially to the Gio tribe, have been fighting with President Doe's troops, the majority of whom belong to the Krahn tribe.

The first group included the Ivorian ambassador to Liberia, the first and second secretaries, and the accountant. They left Monrovia on 8 August after Charles Taylor's men had informed them of the danger they were in due to the closeness of the battles. NPFL members escorted them to the Ivorian border from where they returned to their country without any trouble, according to testimonies received in Danane. The people reported missing were from the second group which left the same day but have not arrived at their destination.

Woewiyu Says U.S. Supports ECOWAS Force

*AB2708095490 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Jihan Allaili]

[Text] The peacekeeping troops of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, have been encountering some resistance in their attempt to consolidate their hold on the area around the Port of Monrovia where they landed earlier. Meanwhile, as part of the ECOWAS peace package agreed earlier this month, a meeting representing a broad spectrum of Liberian interested parties will be held later today in Banjul. On the line from Banjul, I asked our correspondent Peter Da Costa, about the purpose of today's gathering:

[Begin recording] [Da Costa] The idea is to get together all the interest groups, concerned citizens of Liberia, as well as a broad spectrum of political parties to discuss the future of the first interim government in Liberia. The idea is for the Liberia grouping to sit down and come up with someone who they consider impartial enough to head such an interim government and also to ponder over the constitution of a broad-based administration that would run Liberia until such a time as free and fair elections will be held.

[Allaili] But is it not a little bit early for such a meeting when, already, there has been a report of some differences between Prince Johnson and the ECOWAS forces that have landed in Monrovia, and a complete opposition from Charles Taylor's movement on the presence of ECOWAS forces in Monrovia?

[Da Costa] Well, the idea that seems to be very much in people's minds at the moment is that Charles Taylor is being overtaken by the peace process and he sent some representatives here earlier on last week to discuss with the ECOWAS diplomatic grouping the chance of agreeing to a cease-fire. Now, the other two parties in the conflict, Prince Johnson and Samuel Doe, had already indicated that they would be willing to sign a cease-fire

agreement and it was up to Charles Taylor and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia to endorse that cease-fire. Having all agreed in principle to a cease-fire, the National Patriotic Front then relied on the agreement and decided that they wanted no part in anything that involved an ECOWAS peacekeeping force. So, ineffectively [as heard], the Patriotic Front is being marginalized in terms of the peace process. [end recording]

According to reports from Banjul, Prince Johnson is expected to attend the meeting, despite the report of friction between himself and the ECOWAS force. Problems arose when the ECOWAS force arrested on Saturday, [25 Aug], 35 suspected individuals around the Port of Monrovia, whom Prince Johnson later identified as his own men. He later had to bow to the force commander, General Quainoo's request to reduce his presence around the port to a token force of only 20 men.

But the main resistance to the ECOWAS force came from the rebel group loyal to Charles Taylor, whose National Patriotic Front of Liberia, the NPFL, controls most of the country. The movement, which is vehemently opposed to the ECOWAS intervention in the eight-month old civil war, has succeeded in infiltrating suburbs around the port and mounting attacks against the ECOWAS troops. They claimed to have killed 12 and wounded 50 soldiers. On the line to Abidjan, Ivory Coast, the NPFL's defense spokesman, Tom Woewiyu, denied that the ECOWAS force was in Liberia on a peacekeeping mission:

[Begin Woewiyu recording] What we have is not a peacekeeping force. It was a group that was already committed to getting into Liberia, getting into this war, and I believe that they have the support of the United States. As you can see, all the logistical information concerning what was happening inside Liberia was given to them by the United States and they are still being helped by the United States to carry out this particular offensive against our country. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the arrival of the peacekeeping force has not only been welcomed, but sought after by the civilians. Scared and hungry civilians, mostly women and children, were reported to have received food [words indistinct] from the peacekeeping force.

Taylor Arrests, Expels Journalist for 'Espionage'

AB2708134090 Paris AFP in French 0940 GMT
27 Aug 90

[Text] Danane (Ivory Coast), 27 Aug (AFP)—The American journalist Stephen Smith, a special correspondent in Liberia for the French daily LIBERATION, was arrested during the night of 25 August in Harbel (60 km northeast of Monrovia) on the orders of the chairman of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Charles Taylor, and expelled yesterday from NPFL-controlled territory after being accused of "espionage" and subjected to a mock summary execution.

All the Western journalists—seven French and one British—covering the Liberian conflict in the NPFL-controlled area decided to leave Liberia after this incident. They arrived at the Ivorian border yesterday evening together with Stephen Smith.

Smith, aged 35, was arrested by Charles Taylor in the presence of eight of his colleagues while on their way to Harbel, where the NPFL chairman has established his headquarters. He was released around noon yesterday and told to leave NPFL-controlled territory.

Stephen Smith said members of Charles Taylor's guard, who were escorting him to his interrogation, asked him to kneel down, pointed a gun at the back of his neck, and fired two shots over his shoulders.

The journalist was arrested before his colleagues while they were on their way to Harbel. The three vehicles in which the journalists were travelling were stopped by Charles Taylor's escort near Robertsfield International Airport. Smith was put aside on the orders of Taylor, who had come out of his car. The NPFL chairman, bare-headed, bundled up in his bullet-proof vest, and armed, asked the other journalists to leave.

Charles Taylor stated that he had evidence that Stephen Smith was "a spy." Members of his entourage became very excited, shoved the journalists, who tried to protest, and led them back under escort to their residence.

Stephen Smith's arrest was witnessed by special correspondents Christian Spillman and Pascal Guyot of AFP, Gill Tudor and Frederic Neema of the British news agency REUTER, Dominique Derda and Jean-Jacques Le Garrec of French Television Channel 2, Patrick Robert of Sygma Photography Agency, and Elizabeth Levy of the weekly JEUNE AFRIQUE. As LIBERATION's special correspondent and a collaborator of Radio France International (RFI), Stephen Smith has been covering the Liberian conflict for three weeks now from NPFL-controlled territory.

Mali

Traore Addresses Opening of UPDM Conference

AB2508171690 Dakar PANA in French 1701 GMT
23 Aug 90

[Text] Bamako, 23 Aug (AMAP/PANA)—Today in Bamako, Malian President General Moussa Traore invited militants of the Democratic Union of Malian People (UPDM) to think about how to achieve successful reforms to restore trust in the country. In an address at the opening of the extraordinary session of the UPDM, the sole party, President Traore said trust is crucial to the people's involvement in building a national democracy. We are all convinced that there can be neither development nor lasting progress without the people's active involvement, the Malian head of state and secretary general of the UDPM remarked.

He added that it is imperative that the people's hope for change is not ignored if one wants to mobilize them for active involvement in developing and building a national democracy. In this regard, the head of state asked participants in the UDPM National Council to consider the country's political openness, examine ways to mobilize the people, and make the party leaders and militants behave responsibly and democratically.

According to President Traore, the people are still concerned over some fundamental issues, despite efforts to find appropriate solutions to these issues. In this regard, the head of state mentioned the unfavorable ideas these people have about the political and administrative structure, ensuring morality in public life, the quality of mankind, and the behavior of certain officials who, he said, are more inclined to serve themselves than the people.

Resolutions on Liberia, Iraq

*AB2508223090 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 25 Aug 90*

[General resolutions adopted at the Seventh National Council session of the Democratic Union of Malian People in Bamako on 25 August—read by unidentified rapporteur general]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Motion of Support to the Liberian People—The National Council of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], at its seventh emergency session held from 23 to 25 August 1990 at the Conference Hall of the National Assembly:

considering the painful events which have been going on in Liberia for almost nine months;

considering that these events honor neither Liberia nor Africa;

and considering that order, stability, and peace constitute the prerequisites of any genuine development;

expresses to the Liberian people its sympathy for the daily suffering endured, and support for the reconstruction of its beleaguered fatherland;

appeals to the warring factions to end to the fratricidal war which causes desolation and death;

and exhorts Liberian patriots to settle down to consultation and dialogue, the only appropriate means of restoring national unity and concord. [Signed] The National Council

Resolution on the Situation in the Gulf—The National Council of the UDPM at its seventh emergency session held from 23 to 25 August 1990 at the Conference Hall of the National Assembly;

considering the preoccupying situation prevailing in the Gulf in the wake of the intervention on 2 August 1990 of the Iraqi Armed Forces in Kuwait;

conscious of the dangers caused by the worsening situation in that part of the world for the Islamic umma and for the international community;

conscious also of the major risks, with incalculable consequences, caused by this conflict for peace and security in the world;

in keeping with the principles and objectives of the UN Charter;

and recalling the commitment of the UN Charter to the principle of refraining from resorting to the use of force in international relations, of seeking peaceful settlement to the various sociopolitical issues, of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, of refraining from interfering in the internal affairs of states, and of peaceful settlement of disputes;

condemns the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq as an act contrary to international law;

calls for the immediate withdrawal of the Iraqi Armed Forces from Kuwaiti territory and the restoration of the sovereignty and legal institutions of the said country;

urges the parties to the conflict to settle their dispute through negotiation;

and appeals to the United Nations, the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Arab League, and the Non-aligned Movement to contribute to settling the conflict. [Signed] The National Council

Tuareg Clashes in North 'Turning Into War'

*AB2708134990 Paris AFP in French 2048 GMT
23 Aug 90*

[Text] Bamako, 23 Aug (AFP)—The Malian independent semi-monthly AURORE said today that the clashes between the Malian Army and the "bandits" (Tuaregs, according to observers) "are turning into war," quoting unofficial sources and travelers from northern Mali.

According to the paper, after the attack on Menaka (northeast of the country) on 28 June in which 13 dead were officially reported, "the armed bandits reportedly seized 475 individual and collective arms from the Menaka Customs Department" and "reportedly attacked with automatic weapons and rockets."

AUORE, which said that "the bandits released about 20 prisoners, including 10 Niger nationals" during the attack, thinks that since then, casualties in the clashes in the north have increased to about 160 dead on the "bandits" side and 69 killed or wounded Malian soldiers in five separate attacks in different localities.

AUORE further reported that "the bandits who were arrested and escorted to Bamako included a mercenary with the rank of captain, calling himself: Death Fears Me." He reportedly took part in the Iran-Iraq war. Those "bandits" who were escorted to Gao (very many,

according to the paper) "were allegedly shot dead. They included a marabout," (religious leader).

Since the official announcement of the first attack by the "armed bandits" (the term used by Malian authorities for the Tuaregs) on Menaka, other incidents resulting in many losses of human lives have been reported. Independent sources spoke of 300 killed on both sides.

Sierra Leone

500 NPFL Rebels Reportedly Surrender at Border

AB2408162690 Paris AFP in French 1539 GMT
24 Aug 90

[Text] Freetown, 23 Aug [date as received] (AFP)—Five hundred rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) yesterday surrendered to Sierra Leonean border guards on a bridge over the Mano River, about 350 km from the capital. Abass Bundu, the Sierra Leonean executive secretary of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) announced this today in Freetown, and the border guards confirmed the information.

According to information on the surrender collected in Freetown, the commander of the NPFL group entered Sierra Leone and announced that he was ending any support to rebel leader Charles Taylor. The commander, whose name was not disclosed, said that he had been ordered to attack soldiers of the ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, who might have entered Liberia by road. In fact these soldiers entered by sea. Rebel Charles Taylor had the Mano River Bridge rigged to explode to prevent the peacekeeping force from entering Liberia by road. The bridge links Sierra Leone to Liberia.

Togo

NPFL Group Meets Eyadema; Call For Summit

AB2508214490 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] This morning General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and

president of the Republic, received in his Lome II residence a three-man delegation of Charles Taylor's NPFL, National Patriotic Front of Liberia. The delegation was led by Mr. Woewiyu, minister of defense, and included the NPFL ministers of foreign affairs and justice.

After the audience, Mr. Woewiyu told the press that the discussions were essentially on the Liberian situation. He explained that the delegation had come to discuss ways to resolve the Liberian conflict with the Togolese head of state. He said that the delegation had asked for a rapid extraordinary ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] summit to be held to discuss all the aspects of this conflict, because this is the only way to reach a solution regarding Liberia. He finally reaffirmed his opposition to the presence of the ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group.

As for NPFL Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman, he told us about the Togolese head of state's great concern about the arrest of three Nigerian journalists and Nigerian, Guinean, and Ghanaian nationals who are being held hostage by NPFL forces. Mr. Eastman explained that President Eydema insisted that the NPFL adopt all measures for the immediate release of these journalists. The NPFL foreign minister said that the delegation assured the Togolese head of state that it would do everything in its power to inform him about the situation of these three journalists. We will be in contact with the Togolese foreign minister to resolve this issue, Mr. Eastman said.

Concerning the hostages, the NPFL foreign minister stated: It appears we have held Nigerians, Guineans, and Ghanaian hostage. That is not true at all. When Liberia had none of these problems, these people considered themselves Liberians. Very recently, Mr. Eastman continued, President Taylor himself sent food and fuel to the people taking refuge in certain embassies. Why would he do that if he considered them hostages? That is not our concern. We are not doing so, and we will not do so. We are all Africans. The Liberian conflict is a Liberian issue. It is a problem that must be resolved in a friendly way without any monitoring force, he concluded.

Togolese Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Yaovi Adodo took part in this morning's meeting.

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29 Aug. 1990

